Lancaster Farming

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Above Normal Temperatures To Continue

HARRISBURG — Wet fields slowed down preparation of Pennsylvania farm fields for spring planting, but above-normal temperatures should continue with little rainfall for the remainder of this week, the State Department of Agriculture said Wednesday.

In a weather and crop summary for the week ended Monday, the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service said the Weather Bureau reported unseasonably high temperatures for the past week that ran into the nineties in the Harrisburg and Reading areas For the rest of this week temperatures should range from normal to six degrees above normal.

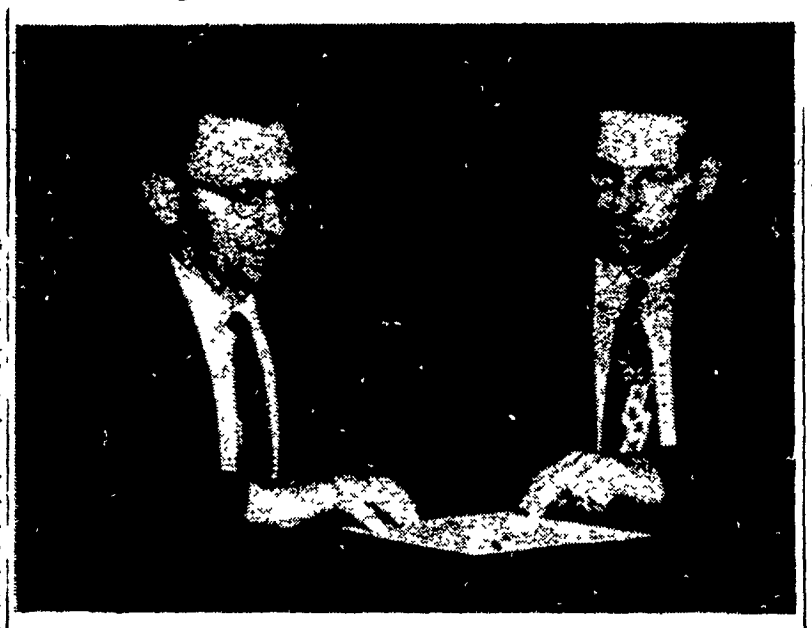
High temperatures in recent days brought all fruit blossoms out ahead of the expected schedule and most areas are in full bloom. Blossom trails are marked for motorists in the Adams and Berks County areas where guided tours are planned for Sunday.

Plenty of corn land is still to be prepared for planting over the State. Oats planting was behind schedule at the end of last week Warmer weather aided hay and pasture fields. Stands are good and cattle are on pasture, the report declared.

Planting of early potatoes continues in the southeast and farmers in other areas are waiting for fields to dry.

Peas for processing in southern countries are a week to ten days late and planting is underway in central Pennsylvania counties. Harvest of spinach in volume is in progress in the southeast, with quality reported good

Rhubarb is ready to cut and housewives next week may expect homegrown asparagus on the markets.



C. WARREN LEININGER, R2 Denver, left, is the new president of the Lancaster County Swine Producers Assn. formed Tuesday night. Vice president is Richard Maule, R2 Quarryville. The secretary treasurer, Harold Rohrer, R7 Lancaster, was not present. Leininger is a Spotted Poland China breeder and Maule raises Berkshires. (LF Photo)

Water Soaked Barley Replaces Corn In Poultry Feeding Ration Test

Scientist at Washington State College, in experiments with chicks and poults, have discovered a treatment using either water or an enzyme mixture for barley that results in just as good growth of the birds and produces as much meat per pound of fed as corn does.

The treatment worked out by the Washington researchers involves soaking the barley or other cereal grains in an equal weight of water until they absorb all the water. Then the gram is dried, ground, and mixed in a regular poultry ration.

The reason for the improved results, the Washington scientists believe, is that the water unlocks some of the carbohydrates formerly inaccessible in the grain. The same results came from simply adding an enzyme mixture to feed containing barley.

At four weeks of age, birds used in the experiments had gained 190 pounds more per ton of feed on the treated barley than those on the untreated.

County Health Fair Opens In Lancaster Wednesday

More than 30 exhibits will be included in the Health Fair sponsored by the Lancaster YMCA and participating health agencies at the YMCA on May 8 through 11.

The fair is to acquaint the Lancaster County public with the various facilities available through local agencies, and to educate the public in the ways to make use of the facilities.

The fair will open at 1.15 on Wednesday and will be open until 9 p. m. and on Saturday, from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

There is no admission charge.

Lancaster County Swine Producers Organize at Meeting Tuesday

C. Warren Leininger, R2 Denver, was elected president of the newly organized Lancaster County Swine Producers Assn. at the organization meeting at the Farm Bureau Cooperative in Lancaster Tuesday night.

Vice president is Richard Maule, R2 Quarryville, and secretary treasurer is Harold Rohrer, R 7 Lancaster.

Leininger is a spotted Poland China breeder, Maule raises Berkshires and Rohrer is a Chester-White producer.

Others named to the board of directors are Duroc-Jersey, Arlie Anderson, Elizabethtown, Hampshire, Earl Fisher, R1 East Earl; Poland China, Harold B, Endslow, R1 Marietta, Yorkshire, Kenneth Skiles, R2 Narvon, commerical feeder, Ivan Glick, R7 Lancaster, and vocational agriculture instructor, Howard Sighn, Millersville

At this election, a third of the directors were elected for three, two and one year terms

Approximately 40 swine producers heard Dwight Yonkin, Penn State swine specialists commend Lancaster County for being the first southeastern Pennsylvania county to organize such an assaciation

He outlined the activities of the state and national swine producers associations. The state organization, he said, is presently trying to get the legislature to outlaw the useof live virus cholera innoculation. The national organization has several programs underway to promote the use of pork and pork by-products.

The second speaker at the meeting was Grant Sherritt, of the animal husbandry department at Penn State.

He said that meat type certification is one of the most efficient ways to improve swine production He listed three goals.

First is increased sow productity. For a gilt, the weaned litter of eight pigs must weigh 270 pounds and an eight pig litter from a sow must weigh 320 pounds

Second is increased growth and feed efficiency in the animal. The goal here is for the hog to weigh 200 pounds in 180 days.

And third is how well the carcass will cut out. Backfat should measure from 1.6 to 1 9 inches, the carcass length should be from 29 to 31 inches and the loin eye measurement should be at least 3 ¼ square inches.

Sherritt said that these basic repuirements for meat type certification seem rather easy on the surface because most farmers can think of individual hogs that have exceeded these repuirements.

But he said that when every hog on the farm will live up to the goals, the farmer is doing a top notch job of management and feeding.

He also gave some hints on increasing gilt litter size by selecting the correct time for breeding. Tests have shown that gilts bred during the third heat period will average about a pig a litter more. Best time for service is during the first 24 hours of the period.

Breeding during the last or third 24 hours of the period will tend to decrease litter size, he said.

Sherritt is also an advocate of lean gilts and sows before and during the gestation period. After the gilt gets to a 160 to 170 pound weight, the feed should be cut down to keep gain to about a pound and a half a day.

The only time the gilt should go on full high protein feed is during breeding time. She should be on full feed for at least three weeks before she is to be bred.

Another guest at the meeting was Walter Dunlap Jr., of the Lancaster Livestock Exchange. He told the breeders that the Exchange is ready to stand behind then in any project that might be undertaken.

A movie on Pennsylvania swine production was shown

County Agent Max M. Smith presided at the meeting

Northampton, Wayne Ctys. Certified Brucellosis-free by State and USDA

HARRISBURG — Northampton and Wayne counties were certified as brucellosis-free last week by the state and federal departments of agriculture in an announcement by state sec. William L. Henning.

They bring to 55 the number of Pennsylvania counties where the troublesome ailment of cattle (Bang's disease) has been brought under control, 25 of them in the past two years.

In a run-down of testing work still to be done in 12 counties before the entire state can be certified, only two counties remain to be signed up for area testing, according to Dr. H. A. Milo, director of the State Bureau of Animal Industry. These counties are Lebanon and Bradford where 75 per cent of herd owners in only 18 of the state's 1,569 townships still must sign agreements for blood testing of their cattle.

Testing has been completed in six counties where the incidence of the disease is-not yet down to federal-state certification requirements. These counties are Chester, Cumberland, Franklin, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Tioga. Four other counties — Berks, Lancaster, Perry and York — are completely signed up and testing soon will expand to all townships.

To attain certification, less than one per cent of cattle and five per cent of herds must be free of the disease.

Wayne County dairymen attained an unusual record, Dr. Milo said. When the first county-wide test was completed in 1954 it was found that 3.7 per cent of all cattle and 16.3 per cent of herds were infected. On the latest test only 5/100 of one per cent of cattle and one-half of one per cent of herds were infected.

SPRING, OR MAYBE SUMMER, came to Lancaster County this week pushing temperatures up into the 90's. The long warm days now have the trees bursting with flowers and most pasture is in good shape. This herd of Holsteins find finds spring a very enjoyable time with lush pasture in an abandoned orchard.

148,800 Broilers Listed for Sale Despite 19.02 Cent Price Wednesday

LANCASTER — The largest number of broilers listed with the Lancaster Poultry Exchange in several months will offered today at the auction, despite a 19 02 average Wednesday.

Thirty-six lots, 148,800 head, are offered for Friday.

At the Wednesday sale, 51,520 birds were sold. A lot of 400 capettes, 14 weeks old, sold for 24¾ cents The rest of the broilers ranged in price from 18½ to 19¼ cents

LANCASTER — Broiler prices continued in their low vein at the Lancaster Poultry Exchange Friday Fourteen lots, 55,400 broilers, sold for an average price of 19.37 cents. The price range for the birds was 18¾ to 20 cents.

The April totals show that 434,585 broilers, capettes, turkeys and fowl were sold in the month for an average price of 19.48 cents.

A year ago for the corresponding week 169,800 birds were sold for an average price of 22.51 cents. In 1955 the average was 25 cents for 141,400 head.

Here is the Friday, April 26 sale by lot number; owner with grower in parenthesis; amount and breed; age in weeks and days; buyer and price.

1. John V. Erb, 3,900 Indian Rivers, 9-3, Mandata Poultry, 19¼ cents. 2. Eli N. Martin, 8,000 White Vantress, 9-3, Mandata 19½ cents. 3. William C. Schultz, 8,500 White Vantress, 10-3, Mandata Poultry, 19¼ cents. 4. William C. Schultz, 8,600 White Vantress, 10-3, College Hill Poultry, 19¼ cents. 5 Allen E. Moyer, 2,300 White Vantress, 10, Meader's Poultry, 19 cents.

6. Clarence West, 175 New Hampshire Fowl, 1 year, no sale, 18¼ cents bid. 7. Parke K. Herr, 1,000 White Rock pullets, 15, no sale, 25¼ cents bid 8. J. Harold Sauders, 600 White Vantress, 9-3, J. Robert Charles, 19 cents. 9. Miller & Bushong (Elmer Schnupp), 7,800 White Vantress, 10, College Hill Poultry, 19¼ cents. 10. Miller & Bushong (Charles Boose), 2,400 White Vantress 10-2, College Hill Poultry, 20 cents.

11 Miller & Bushong (Charles Boose), 2,500 White Vantress, 10-2, College Hill Poultry, 19½ cents. 12. Miller & Bushong (Wilmer Kreider), 1,500 White Vantress, 9-3, Meader's Poultry, 19½ cents. 13. J. J. Hess II, (Mrs. Samuel Blank), 1,000 White Vantress, 10-1, Daniel K. Good, 19¼ cents. 14. Levi B. Stoltzfus, 500 White Vantress, 9-1, Carl B. Risser, 19¼ cents. 15. Paul Gehman (Lee Petticoffer), 4,900 White Vantress, 10, no sale, 19¼ cents bid.

16. Paul Gehman (Lee Petticoffer), 4,900 White Vantress, 10, no sale, 19½ cents bid. 17. Clair Ray, 2,700 White Vantress, 10, withdrawn prior to sale. 18. Enos Buckwalter, 2,200 White Rock, 11, College Hill Poultry, 19¼ cents. 19. D. E. Horn & Co (C. J. Lauer), 5,500 White Mountains, 10. no sale, 18 cents bid. 20. D. E. Horn & Co (C J. Laurer), 5,600 White Vantress, 10, Roy E. Ream, 18¼ cents.

COT Contestants May Sell Birds Free

All contestants in the Coatesville region of the chicken of Tomorrow contest will be allowed to sell the remainder of their flock through the Lancaster Poultry Exchange at no cost the Exchange announced Wednesday.

The only stipulation is that the birds be listed with the Exchange by Monday, May 13, to be offered for the Wednesday, May 15 sale.

The birds may be listed by phone by calling Lancaster EXpress 7-0339.

Poultry

PROCESSED POULTRY

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1 — Processed poultry, ready-to-cook (ice packed) young chickens — barely steady. Demand fair. Supplies were more than adequate.

Prices paid delivered warehouse, Philadelphia (cents per pound) Grade A & U S Grade A, 2-3 lb 30-33, mostly 30-31½

Hens Ready-to-cook (ice packed) barely steady Demand fair More than sufficient supplies were available.

Prices paid delivered warehouse, Philadelphia (cents per pound) Grade A & U.S. Grade A 4-5½ lb, 31-32

Receipts April 30 included other than turkeys Maryland 78,000 lb, Delaware 95,000 lb. South Carolina 22,000 lb., Virginia 18,000 lb, North Carolina 22,000 lb

Eggs

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1 — About steady. Demand remained fair Fully sufficient supplies of all grades were available. Current receipts moved well in small lots at 26-27 cents.

Wholesale selling prices: minimum 10 per cent AA quality large, 45-48 lb. White 34½-36, brown 34-35, medium white 33-34, brown 33-34.

Extras, minimum 60 per cent A quality large, 45-50 lb White 34-35, mixed color 32½-34, medium white 32-33, mixed color 31-32, standards 31-32, checks 25-27.

Receipts April 30—3,800 cases all by truck.

GROUND BEEF PRICES INDICATE CUT SOURCE

Do you wonder why there are so many prices for ground beef or hamburger?

Ground beef may come from the chuck, neck, brisket plate, or shank, flank, and heel of round, reports Louise Hamilton, extension nutrition specialist of the Pennsylvania State University. Usually the lowest priced ground beef has the highest percentage of fat. The most expensive is from the choicest cuts — 'round steaks or sirloin tips.

Lancaster Markets: Cattle, Hogs Show Slight Drop from Week Ago

By DAVID S. LORENSON
Federal-State Market News Service

LANCASTER—CATTLE: 3,801, week ago 3,289. Compared with last Wednesday slaughter steers 25 to 50 cents lower, some sales choice steers 75 cents off. Heifers scarce steady to weak, cows steady to 25 cents higher bulls fully steady. Stockers and feeders slow fully steady. Supplies comprised about 40 per cent stockers and feeders and nearly 10 per cent cows. Slaughter steer offering slightly smaller than the previous week but quality not as good. Bulk choice fed steers 1,000-1,300 lbs. $22-23.50, about two lots high choice $24, one load 1,064 lb. prime steers $26.35. Good and low choice slaughter steers $20-21.75 some standard and low good $18-19.75. Small lot standard and good heifers $16.-20. Utility and commercial cows $14.25-16.50, canners and cutters $10.50-15.25. Utility and commercial bulls $16-18.50. Good fed yearling bulls to $20. Bulk good grade 540-950 lb. stocker and feeder steers and light yearlings $21-23, a few lots $23.50-24. Some medium grades $17.50-20.

CALVES: 875, week ago 850. Vealers $.50-1. higher than last Wednesday. Bulk good and choice vealers $22-29, high choice to $30. Utility and standard grades $14-21.50.

HOGS: 2,039, week ago 1,620. Barrows and gilts mostly 25 cents lower than last Wednesday. Sows in small supply about steady. In Wednesday's trade barrows and gilts mixed U.S. 1-3, 190-230 lbs. $19-19.25 some sales No. 3 $18.75. A few small lots No. 1 and 2 $19.50. Weights 240-270 lbs. $18-18.75 some around 160 lbs. down to $17.50. Sows mixed U.S. No. 1-3, 270-550 lbs. $12.50-16.

SHEEP: 425, week ago 215. Supply mainly native spring lambs. Slaughter lambs mostly steady with a week ago. Bulk good and choice native spring lambs $24-28 a few utility grade down to $22 or below.

Broilers

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 — Unsettled. Demand fair and very selective on size and quality. Supplies were in excess of immediate requirements. White Rock pullets 30-32 cents, White Cross 26 cents with bulk unsold. Large White Rock Caponettes 27-28 cents, medium and small sizes 25-26 cents without clearing. Few lots stags 13-15 cents with bulk unsold. Caponetted Cross Fryers 23 cents, other crosses and straight cockerels 20-22 cents. White Rocks 22-23 cents, Few lots 24 cents, Reds 22-24 cents with bulk unsold.

Turkeys unsettled. Demand fair. Supplies more than ample Few lots Bronze and White Holland young hens 33-35 cents, young toms 28 cents.

Total receipts April 30, 67,000 lb. included Maryland 3,000 lb., Delaware 19,000 lb

Wholesale selling prices No 1 & fancy quality broilers or fryers, heavy type, 3-4 lb. 20-24, pullets 4½ lb. & over 28-32, hens, heavy type 18-22, light type 11½-16. Old roosters 11. Ducks, Muscovy 24-30, Pekin 32. Turkeys: young hens 33-35, young toms 28.

Milk Gets Top Spot On June Plentiful List

Top billing on the Plentiful Foods list for June will go, of course, to milk and dairy products because June is Dairy month

Other items to look for on the June list are beef, turkeys, eggs, potatoes, canned freestone peaches, canned purple plums, fresh and frozen strawberries, peanuts and peanut butter, vegetable fats and oils and halibut

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We Still have Started Chicks.
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Guinea Pig Chow 50lb	$3.65	16% Super A Dairy	3 40
Rabbit Pellet 25lb.	1.40	Fitting Ration	$3.55
Super A Dog Feed 25lb	2 10	Horse Feed	$3.65
4 pt Barbed wire bale	9.95	Hog Feed	.3.65
B Starter Crumbles	$4.35	Hog Concentrate	5.10
Production Mash	4 10	Peat Moss Bale	$4.20
Bluebird All Mash D.P	.3 95	Staz Dry, Bale	$2.40
Special Chop For Steers, Hogs, Sheep			$3.25

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You can give her a helping hand by supplying her with new Red Rose Rumenator. It *seeds* the rumen with the extra bacteria she needs. And, if your older animals show jaded appetites, send Red Rose Rumenator to the rescue. It helps them get nutrition during dysfunctions.

Red Rose Rumenator contains rumen bacteria, the growth substances they require, and vitamins, minerals, and antibiotics easily provided thru the animal's feed.

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CHAS. E. SAUDER & SONS — R.D 2 East Earl, Pa.
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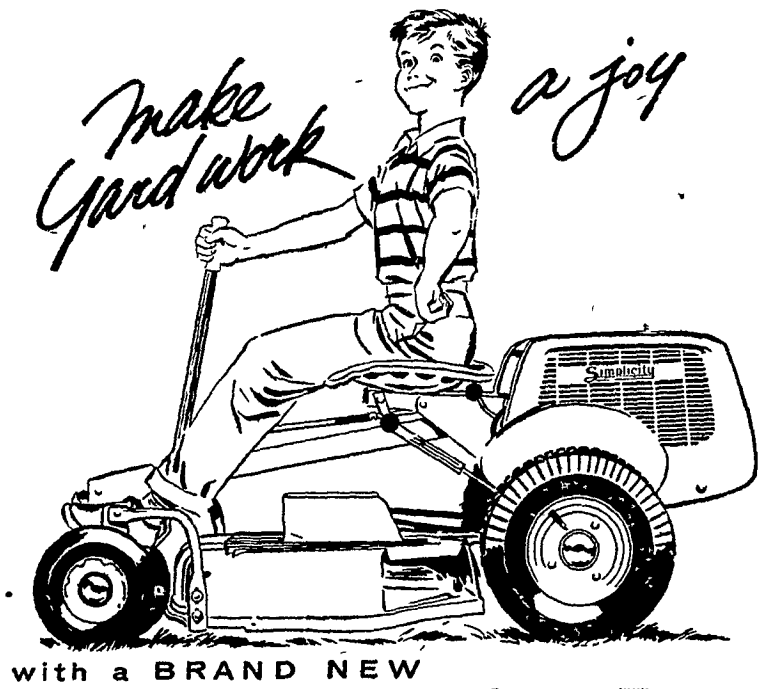

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Gradual Shift To Pasture Allows Cows to Adjust

When roughage supplies are low some dairymen tend to tend to pasture their cattle before the forage is ready, according to County Agent Max M. Smith. He says this results in the cattle eating forage that is extremely high in moisture, and reduces the yeild of pasture nutrients.

Grasses can be grazed in when growth reaches 5-6 inches in height, while grass-legume mixtures may be pastured when the forage is 8-10 inches tall. Usually, alfafa is not grazed until the stand is 10 inches high.

Accustom dairy cows gradually to pasture, Smith advises. Turn cattle out for only an hour or so during the first several days of the pasture season. The grazing time can then be gradually lengthened until cows are on full pasture feeding at the end of a week or two, depending upon weather conditions.

Do not discontinue hay or silage feeding until the cows have been on full pasture for 2-3 weeks Similarly, do not reduce the amounts of grain fed or the protein content of the grain mixture for a similar period. Some dairymen feel that grazing time should be limited more severely during the first two weeks if cows refuse to eat fair amounts of roughage and grain.

A gradual introduction of cows to a pasture feeding program is necessary to allow the cow and the billions of microorganisms in her rumen to make a proper adjustment to the new conditions. This practice is of value in preventing the weight losses which too often occur early in the pasture season. It may also indirectly aid in maintaining production levels in the pasture season.

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Egg Quality Panel Scheduled For Tuesday

A tour and panel discussion on egg quality will be held Tuesday at the R. W. Sauder candleing and packing plant, Lititz.

The tour of the plant will begin at 6 30 p. m. and the panel is scheduled to start at 7:45 p.m.

On the panel will be Dr. L. A. Wilhelm, Quaker Oats Co. research farm director and secretary of the Poultry and Egg National Board; Dr. Wiley of Whitmoyer Laboratories, Myerstown; Robert Houser, DeKalb Hatcheries, York; and Fred Calkins, James Manufacturing Co., Lancaster.

A general discussion period will follow the panel.

County Dealers Are Commended For Sales Rise

Lancaster County Wirthmore Feed dealers were commended for their efforts in raising tonnage sold in the Lancaster district by 80 per cent in the last year by Lew Whitaker, division sales manager, at a meeting held April 25 at the Ephrata American Legion.

He said that shipments for the first quarter of this year continue to show an increase.

Other featured speakers were Larry Peterson who discussed present and future possibilities of bulk feed distribution; Robert Han who spoke on trends to be expected in the poultry industry in the remainder of this year; and S. A. Claverie who reviewed the subject of dealer-customer relations

Following the talks, a general discussion was held.

Attending the meeting were Ben Graybill, Amos Mummon, Paul Heistand, S. A. (Ham) Claverie, Cris Heistand, Lew Whitaker, LeRoy Sensenig, Jack Renshaw, George Holton, Mahlon Kreider, Clem Hoober, Roger Ham, Larry Peterson, Glenn Herr, Morris Hershey, Charles Good, Bob Eckberg, Norman Kurtz, Travis Johnson, Jake Hoober and Elwood Chambers.

Travis Johnson, district salesman, was master of ceremonies.

Rains Brought Temporary Stop To Farm Work

HARRISBURG—Although most field work on Pennsylvania farms was on schedule by the first of this month, prolonged statewide rains last week brought a temporary stoppage in plowing and planting, the state Department of Agriculture reported Monday.

Improved conditions after midweek gave many farmers opportunities to continue field operations as warmer days pushed buds on fruit trees and shrubs that had been held back by cool weather, the Department said.

A mid-March warm spell enabled farmers in the south-eastern counties to start planting oats, peas and early potatoes. Some oats were planted in central and western areas, according to Federal-State surveys.

In the northwestern counties, soils dried out earlier than usual and prospects before April 1 indicated a more favorable planting season than last year.

Grains and grasses in general came through the winter without much protective snow cover. There was little killing from freezing and thawing except on alfalfa and wheat in some south central and southeastern areas.

Pastures on April 1 provided little grazing for cattle due to lack of growth and wet ground. Condition of pastures average 86 per cent of normal or two points above April 1 last year.

Northern counties and the Somerset area saw maple sugar camps in operation during the month of March. Reports generally indicated below average production due to unfavorable weather.

Soybean Oil Meal Price Favorable, Dairyman Says

A number of dairymen throughout Pennsylvania are taking advantage of extremely favorable prices for soybean oil meal, reports Richard Adams, Dairy Extension Specialist at Penn State. In many areas soybean oil meal is selling for less than the usual 32-36 per cent dairy supplements.

Since most soybean oil meal on the market today contains 44 per cent crude protein, a dairyman can purchase a pound of protein cheaper in this form than in a 32-36 per cent supplement sell- at the same price, Adams says. Due to its higher protein content, less of this protein supplement needs to be used. Thus, more home-grown grains, or cheaper by-product feeds can be included in the grain mixture.

Protein quality is not a problem in the feeding of ruminants over 10-12 weeks of age. When soybean oil meal is combined with the commonly used home-grown grains, the cow is receiving protein of good quality.

If soybean or other straight oil meals are used in balancing the grain mixture for dairy cattle, Adams suggests that one per cent salt and one per cent dicalcium phosphate or steamed bone meal be included in the mix to provide adequate minerals. Example formulas of mixtures containing home-grown grains and either soybean oil meal or 32-36 per cent supplements can be obtained through the County Agricultural Extension Office, located in the Lancaster Post Office or at 31 West Market St., West Chester.

Causative Organism Present for Edema

Veterinary authorities consulted on 15 outbreaks of edema disease in pigs, reporting in a professional journal, The North American Veterinarian, speculate that the causative organism is always present in a pig's intestinal tract.

Under certain conditions, such as travel or change of feed, these organisms multiply to cause the typical symptoms of edema disease. These include diarrhea, loss of the ability to coordinate their limbs, swelling of the eyelids and extremities, and paralysis followed by death.

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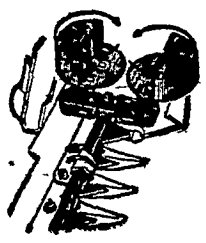

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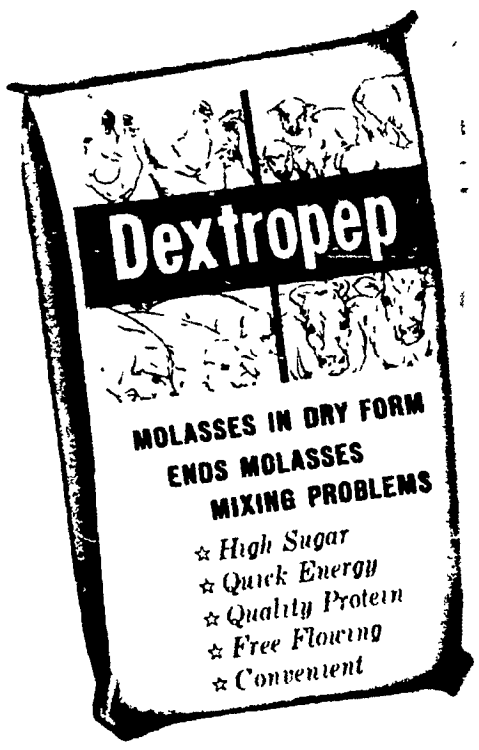

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Palatability — Dextropep is sweet, granular and free from dustiness. It makes feeds taste better, increases consumption of feed and water.

Convenience — Dextropep is dry and free-flowing for easy mixing. The 50-lb. bag is moisture and rat resistant and easy to stack.

	Per Ton
Grass Silage	25 lbs.
Legume Silage	50 lbs.

Dextropep ferments to the proper acidity in about 48 hours and retards spoilage, adds real feed value, and reduces excessive moisture. Corn oil meal will absorb six parts water and reduce loss of valuable nutrients.

WIRTHMORE FEEDS

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Lancaster Farming

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STAFF

Alfred C. Alspach . . . . . Publisher
Robert E. Best . . . . . Editor
Robert G. Campbell . . . . . Advertising Director
Robert J. Wiggins . . . . . Circulation Director

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Congratulations to Swine Assn.

The Lancaster County Swine Producers Assn. became a reality at the organizational meeting Tuesday night.

We offer our congratulations to the new directors and officers and wish them the greatest success with the new organization.

But having officers and a constitution do not make an organization. It takes interested members.

So we encourage each Lancaster County farmer that is in the swine business at all to become a member of this new organization. It's not just another breed club or a social group. It is and can well be a working organization to increase knowledge and opportunities for swine producers in the county.

Report on Tobacco

In an interim report to Congress by the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, tobacco comes in for quite a going over.

In the report, the commission says:

Tobacco is a complex product. There are 26 main types in the five classes or kinds produced in the United States. They differ in flavor, aroma, and other charactistics. Their use by industry in various tobacco products has been based largely on practical experience.

The American public spends over $5 billion a year for tobacco products. Over $2 billion of this is collected as excise taxes — about double the cash receipts to farmers for the entire crop.

The tobacco industry is faced with a number of pressing problems, the most important of which are a mounting surplus (at present over one billion pounds), a declining export market, the appearance of new varieties of undesirable quality, medical reports of health hazards in cigarette smoking, changing smoking habits, and inadequate methods of evaluating quality.

The industry has become acutely conscious of the need for more basic knowledge of the chemical composition and physical properties of tobacco, which contains a vast array of chemical compounds most of which have not been identified.

Quality is an ill-defined term based on subjective judgment. There is great need for basic research to identify the chemical constituents of tobacco, determine the changes they undergo in processing, establish the relationships of chemical and physical factors to quality, and provide objective guides for better quality evaluation.

The first step to improve processing should be a systematic study of the chemical composition and physical properties of tobacco, from the time the green leaf is harvested through curing and aging, and for cigar tobaccos through fermentation.

This basic information, between chemical constituents and quality of tobacco, will serve as guides for the development of improved processes and products.

Emphasis should be given to modern engineering methods of dehydration, accelerated aging and controlled fermentation.

Some scattered and limited research has been carried out by the USDA, but most of the federal and state research on tobacco has been concerned with production and marketing. Industry has devoted more effort to basic chemical and physical investigations, but is unable to do enough to meet the need. Research on engineering aspects of curing tobaccos has been in progress in the USDA on a relatively small scale.

Research on curing, aging, and fermenting has been conducted by several state agricultural experiment stations, the USDA, and the major tobacco companies. However the small amount of basic research so far done has served mainly to reveal the complex nature of the problem.

BY JACK REICHARD

50 YEARS AGO (1907)

When Walter Ellis, a man who apparenly had missed his calling in life, stopped that day at the Lancaster farm of Nelson Dyson, near New Providence, it was plainly evident that he was drunk. After staggering around the barnyard he finally got into the barn to sleep off his load. By the time Dyson finished feeding his stock Ellis was sound asleep on a pile of straw. Sometime later he got into the stable where "Daisy", the family horse was quartered. The animal didn't like the intrusion and either kicked or tramped on Ellis, who was found the next morning with a fractured leg just below the knee.

* * *

COLLAR BLAZE MAKES NEWS

James Gimbi, a passenger on a Lehigh Valley Railroad train met with a peculiar mishap, 50 years ago this week. He was seated at an open window and reading, when a hot cinder from the train's engine dropped on his celluoid collar, setting its ablaze. Gimbi tried to tear off the burning neck piece, but before he could do it had set his hair on fire and burned his neck severly.

A successful dairy farmer located in southern Minnesota, offering suggestions to farmers in general, had this to say back in 1907

"There are two classes of charity boarders which should not be tolerated on the farm—the hulk of a boy that is lazy and won't do a lick of work if he can help it, and the dairy cow that does not give milk enough to pay for the feed she consumes. The former should be put on a diet of bread and water until he reforms; the other should be sold to the butcher".

* *

ANTIQUES BRING HIGH PRICES

Record high prices were paid for antiques at a Lancaster County public sale held at Lititz half a century ago, when the personal effects of the late Mrs. Barbara Rudy were placed on the auction block. Some of the items sold and prices paid were Platter, $50; bedspreads, $17 each; cups and saucers, $6.90, single plates, $1.40 each.

LANCASTER GETS NEW INDUSTRY

Lancaster County residents in general were interested in the announcement of the Armstrong Cork Company of Pittsburg, 50 years ago this week. Officials of the firm stated the company had purchased a trac of land containing abou 30 acres, lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad cut-off and the tracks of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, where it planned to build a plant for the manufacture of plain and inlaid linoleum.

* * *

That same week a charter to the American Table Water Company, of Ephrata, capialized at $50,000, was received at the Recorder's office at Lancaster. The purpose of the company was the bottling and selling of natural and carbonated spring water.

* * *

At the annual conference of the Council on Medical Education held at Chicago in 1907, a speaker declared that "three-fourths of medical students receiving diplomas are incompetent and unfitted to practice".

* * *

25 Years Ago

The following article, given herein part, might apply to our present day. It appeared in a Fourh Reader published in 1854, over one hundred years ago:

"John Bull can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: — Taxes! taxes upon every article which enters the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes on warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown a home; taxes on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride; — at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay".

* *

WATER CO. ASKED INCREASE IN RATES

Lancaster County residents in the Mt. Joy and East Donegal Township areas were being asked to pay if the Florin Water Co. got its way. The company, supplying water to the sections had filed a new tariff schedule with the Public Service Commission increasing its rates effective July 1, 1932.

The increases included: Flate rate for first spigot from $9 to $12.50 per year; hydrant with screw nozzle from $10 to $12.50 per year; pave wash from $9 to $10 and domestic service from $12.50 to $25 per year.

In some place, in 1932, farm product prices had dropped to 1832 levels.

In Texas you could buy eggs for seven cents a dozen. Ten and two-tenths cents was the average egg price in the country, 25 years ago this week. You could buy a pound of butter for seventeen cents in Tennessee, chickens for nine cents a pound in North Dakota. The country's average price for chickens was 12.6 cents.

* * *

Twenty-five years ago, State Highways Department officials took time out to keep taxpayers informed just what they could expect in highway improvements in their districts J. C. McCarrell, highways engineer in charge of Lancaster County, spoke at a largely attended meeting of the Lancaster Automobile Club held in the Fire Hall at Denver, 25 years ago this week.

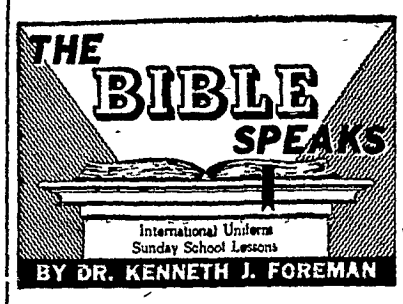
McCarrell explained in detail the 1932 road building and maintenance program as it applied to Lancaster County. He also answered questions on the department's plans and activities in general.

* * *

At Washington, D. C. Representative Steagall asked for an early vote on his bank bill to establish one billion dollars to guarantee bank deposits as a means of restoring confidence in the nation's banks.

* * *

Charles A. Lindberg, Jr., missing 72 days after he was kidnapped from the home of his parents, Mr and Mrs. Charles Lindberg, Hopewel, N. J., was found in a woods, about five miles from the Lindberg residence by William Allen. An examination showed the child had been hit on the head twice, fracturing the skull.



Background Scripture: Genesis 1:27-28; 3—9.
Devotional Reading: Psalm 90:1-12.

Resourceful God

Lesson for May 5, 1957

THE BIBLE has a plot, take it as a whole, as much as any thriller you ever read. In fact the Bible is more thrilling, because it directly concerns each one of the human race. It is the story of age-long conflict between Good and Evil, portrayed as a personal conflict between God and Satan, a struggle for the control of the earth and of man. The story begins in a sunny, hopeful way. God makes a world, an unfinished world but nevertheless beautiful, and he calls into existence Man and Woman, to live on this earth, to beautify and complete it further. They are to be God's friends and fellow-workers. But before the reader quite knows how it happens, the Serpent appears on the scene and persuades man that God is not his friend but his enemy. So the man rebels against his Maker, is faithless to his divine Friend. Philosophers and theologians have other ways of telling it; but from the simple picture-stories of Genesis shines the same double truth and tragedy: Man is made for fellowship with God and other human beings, but he has broken the fellowship, he has turned against his truest Friend.

Dr. Foreman

God Planning

Mysteries darken our knowledge here. But of some things we can be sure. One is that God does not deal with his world and his creatures haphazard. He is a planning God. Another thing that seems clear is that man has freedom to obey God or to disobey; to fit in with the Plan or to reject it and the Planner. God could, no doubt, have made a race of beings who could not possibly do anything but right, a race of perfect robots; but for some reason God chose to make man free. One suspects that the reason is that God would rather be loved by persons who would love him freely, than to be loved by creatures "wound up," so to speak—bound to love him whether or no. (Would that be real love?) Another thing that stands out is that God is resourceful; in one sense his Plan can be broken, when men go contrary to his will. In another sense men do not break his Plan, for God appears in Genesis like a wise general who has more than one plan of strategy—all pointing to victory.

God Rejected

Man is not free unless he is free to do wrong as well as to do right. And if he is free to do wrong, which is a short way of saying free to go against the will and plan of God, then he is free to destroy himself. For the Plan of God for man, born as it is infinite Wisdom and infinite Love, is always for man's best. For man to resist God, to ignore him, scorn him, live by man-made plans, is to choose the way of death. Genesis shows dramatically how the sin of man grows worse as a snowball grows larger—the farther it goes the more rapidly it grows. Adam's sin seemed a rather slight thing—then his son is a murderer, and his descendants so bad that God could scarcely find one good family among them. The story in Genesis is the story of mankind; men prefer their own way to God's way—the way of hate and conflict rather than the way of fellowship and love; and they suffer the judgment of God; namely that those who take their own way must accept the inevitable disaster.

God Undefeated

Many religions know of just and righteous gods who have been rejected by wicked or careless or ignorant men. But the God revealed in the Bible does not act as the "gods of the gentiles" are said to act. For man's sin, other gods may have resentment, vengeance, punishment. But these things leave man as he was, an enemy—a conquered enemy perhaps, but with rebellion still smoldering in his soul. Other religions provide elaborate methods by which men may pay for their sins—going long pilgrimages, undergoing self-imposed tortures. But the true God is quite different from the gods whom men imagine—a god undefeated, infinitely resourceful. He never gives up his Plan for a people in fellowship with him. Men are changed, saved, made fit to be God's friends, only by steadfast undiscouraged love.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Intermediate Credit Need of Farms Becoming More Pressing, USDA Says

A rapidly changing agriculture is increasing farmers' needs for credit that falls somewhere between the short-term annual production loan and the long-term mortgage loan, according to the U S. Department of Agriculture. Intermediate-term credit is often needed to help farmers make adjustment required in farming—such as increases in the size of farms and shifts in production, as from crops to livestock.

Although farmers obtain and use a large amount of intermediate-term credit, much of it is extended to them on the basis of short-term notes. Economists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service believe that intermediate-term notes might be put to wider use to improve credit services to farmers.

Why do lenders so often extend intermediate-term credit to farmers on a short-term basis?

There is no single reason, but a contributing factor is found in credit practices of some farmers, Department economists say. These include splitting financing among lenders, financing a project "piecemeal," and failing to take lenders into their confidence.

But all the fault is not with farmers. Many lenders find it easier and safer to buy merchants' and dealers' contracts with farmers, rather than to finance farmers directly. This encourages or forces some borrowers into split borrowing. Moreover, lenders find it easier to lend on security and to use notes at short maturity than to make the analyses necessary to adapt loans closely to farmers' needs and ability to repay.

A reason often given by country bankers for using short-term notes is that their deposits are payable on demand.

After analyzing the banks' need for liquidity the researers concluded that if banks accumulate adequate secondary reserves, anticipate needs for funds with which to make new loans, and analyze the repayment ability of borrowers, they should be able to make wider use of intermediate-term notes.

The economists point out that if credit terms are to be shaped to individual needs, farmers should develop plans that lenders can analyze and appreciate. Lenders in turn should rely more on present and potential earning capacity of loan applicants to determine repayment ability as a basis for making loans.

Research Proves Value of Grass Preservatives

Five years of research data proves that the judicious use of certain preservatives is economically sound, says Assistant County Agent Victor Plastow.

Silage preservatives are sound on the basis of net energy alone, not to mention the great improvement in odor and texture of the silage In many cases, the preservatives improved palatability.

Chemical preservatives, sodium bisulfite and calcium formate-sodium nitrate mixtures, showed a definite increase in the feeding value of the silage.

Law Requires Tank Agitation For 3 Minutes

Pennsylvania law requires haulers to agitate milk tanks for three minutes prior to taking collections for samples, and the farmer should see to it that the hauler performs his duties correctly. If milk tanks are not agitated before samples are taken samplers will get an incorrect and often low test, cautions County Agent Max Smith.

Experiments by dairy scientists show that he most uniform fat tests are obtained after two minutes of agitation.

The researchers noted that the average fat test after 10 seconds of agitation was 3 405 per cent at the center of the tank and 3.445 per cent at the end of the tank. After two minutes of agitation, the fat test was 3 510 per cent at the center, 3.505 per cent at the end of the tank.

63 Per Cent of All Farm Trucks Are Pickup Type, Survey Finds

As of Jan. 1, 1956, more than 63 per cent of the 2,819,000 motor trucks on farms of the county were of the pickup type, according to a report of the Bureau of Census and the AMS.

About 442,000, or one-sixth of all farm trucks had a stake-type body, 237,000 had a grain body type and some 173,000 were of the platform body type.

About half of all trucks had a rated capacity of less than 6 tons and more than two-thirds of them were on farms with a value of farm products sold of less than $1,200 The current report also shows that nearly two-thirds of all farm trucks were 1950 or earlier models, and that two-fifths of all trucks on farms with a value of farm products sold of $10,000 or more were 1950 or later models.

Test Shows Stilbestrol Gives Greater Return on Young Stock

Recent permission granted by the Pure Food and Drug Administration to feed stilbestrol in supplements to beef animals weighing less than 600 pounds gives cattlemen, who have weanling calves to put in the feed lot, the opportunity to take full advantage of stilbestrol's gain stimulating qualities.

When stilbestrol was authorized for use in beef fattening rations more than two years ago, a stipulation was included that it was to be fed to cattle weighing 600 pounds or more This was because the stilbestrol research up to that time had been done with yearling feeder cattle weighing 6,000 pounds or more at the beginning of the feeding period.

Exhaustive research carried on since that time by colleges and commercial stations shows that stilbestrol produces equally good results with bir or small feeder calves, so long as the supplement that carries it is of good quality and the feeding program is well balanced.

Typical of this research are tests conducted at the Ralston Purina research farm at Gray Summit, Mo. A number of feed lot tests were run with big steers weighing 600 pounds or more at the start In these, the stilbestrol-fed cattle invariably finished with an average of $5 to $10 per head more return over animal and feed costs than the comparable non-stilbestrol fed cattle.

Cattlemen starting weanling calves in the feed lot may now take full advantage of good stilbestrol supplements, from the start of the feeding period to the finish

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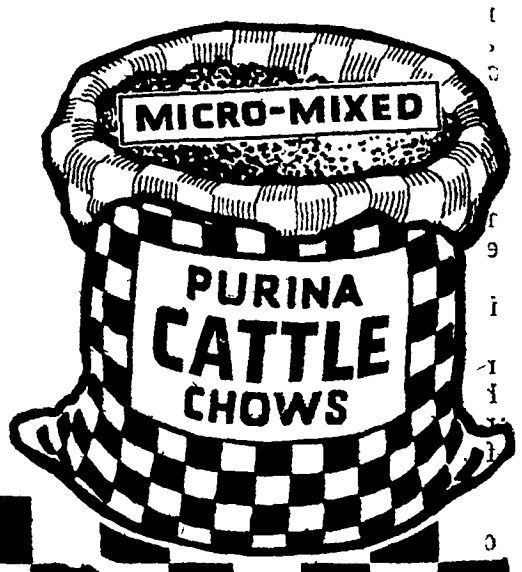

CHOKED BY 'SKIPPING ROPE'

Chicago — Cathie Ann Mulhall, 5, was strangled on her skipping rope when she fell from a neighbor's board fence on which she was attempting to do a tight-rope act. Her father, Gerald, found her hanging from a length of clothesline attached to a telephone pole.

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Board Wants New Ways to Use Farm Products

Development of new uses for farm products by industry was suggested as a way to solution of problems of surpluses in agriculture in an interim report to Congress issued Friday by the president's bi-partisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. The Commission's recommendations visualize a greatly expanded research program in agricultural products utilization.

The proposed program, if the recommendation were to be adopted by the Congress, would be administered by a bi-partism, Agricultural Research and Industrial Board of five members. Of the members, four would be appointed by the President and one by Secretary of Agriculture. An alternative plan recommended by the Commission for consideration if the Congress should choose to place the responsibility for carrying but the expanded research within the U. S. Department of Agriculture, would include an Agricultural and research Industrial Board headed by a director with the rank of assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of research and education.

The Commission recommended that 15 per cent of the annual gross receipts from customs revenues be used to finance the expanded utilization research work. This would be an addition to the 30 per cent of custom revenues already set aside to be used under direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The funds available for research under this provision could be carried forward in amount no to exceed a total of $150,000,000.

Under the plan for an independent Agricultural Research and Industrial Board recommended by the Commission, no research would be conducted by the Board itself but it would cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other groups or individuals who conduct research in this field. The board would direct "a comprehensive program for research, process development pilot scale tests, market study. trial commercializaion, and educational work . . . to advance the greater utilization of farm products and the development of new crops."

The Commission pointed out that synthetics have made great inroads on agriculture in fields that only a few years were regarded as natural monopolies of certain crops. The report said that manufacturing industry devotes an average of 3 per cent of its gross annual income to research and development. If agriculture did the same, its outlay for research and development would amount to $900 million yearly.

It is estimated in the report that total expenditures for agricultural research in the United States does not exceed $375 million a year, of which about $190 million come from Federal and State goverments -- the rest from private and industrial sources.

For the current fical year, Federal funds for utilization research amount to $16,145,000. In one of its recommendations, the Commission proposed that this amoun to $16,145,000. In one of its recommendtions, the Commission proposed that this amount should at least be trebled.

New crops -- as one means of preventing surpluses -- received special emphasis in the report with the recommendation that funds be increased sizably for new crops research. The Commission suggested incentives to bridge th gap between research and established uses of crops. Inducements to growers might take several forms -- price supports, price incentives, or acreage payments.

The Commission also recommended that the administrators of the research program on new uses and new crops be allowed to contract for development of research results into trial commercial scale operations, to hasten and enlarge market outlets. Other suggested incentives were tax amortizations and preferential prices for buying materials to be processed.

The shortage of trained scientific brain-power prompted the Commission to recommend a wider use of research grants, fellowships, and scholarships to help increase the supply of trained scientists.

The Commission, appointed by President Eisenhower, was charged by Congress to develop legislative and other recommendations designed to bring about wider industrial use of farm goods. It held its first meeting August 22, 1956.

Members of the Commissionn are J. Leroy Welsh, Omaha, Neb., (chairman); Karl D. Butler, Ithaca, N. Y.; George Henry Coppers, Englewood, N. J.; Charles R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., and Frank J. Welch, Lexington, Ky.

Wheeler McMillen, Philadelphia, Pa, is the Commission's executive director.

Shift from Bushel to Hundredweight In Grain Sales Being Studied

Although it is generally agreed that substantial and permanent benefits would accrue to farmers and the grain industry through a shift from the bushel to the hundredweight in measuring grains, there would be a number of problems and extra work during the change-over period, a study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows.

The report on this study, just issued, presents views of representatives of farm organizations, elevator men, grain dealers, bankers, governmental statistical workers, and other interested groups. The proposed change has been discussed for years in the grain trade, but thus far no definite and general action has been taken.

Those questioned emphasized two major advantages of the change: (1) conversians of quantities of grain from bushels to pounds and vice versa, now necessary in much of trading, would be largely eliminated, saving much work and avoiding errors in computations; and (2) comparisons of prices and feeding values of grains would be much easier on the 100-pound basis, in contrast to present comparisons in bushels of differing weights.

Principal disadvantages mentioned included: (1) The required adjustment in thinking among farmers and in the grain trade, from bushels to hundredweight; (2) necessary changes in legislation; (3) changes in forms and office procedures; (4) revisions of historical data; (5) changes in trading practices.

There was general agreement that the advantages would be lasting, while the disadvantages would disappear after a period of adjustment. It also was believed generally that at least a year of advance notice of any such change should be given.

COP NO PLUMBER

Baltimore, Md. — Lt. Frank Weber, of the Baltimore county police, has decided to stick to his job of being a cop and let someone else fix his plumbing. Attempting to fix a leaking faucet on an overhead water tank at his home recently, Weber yanked on the faucet with a wrench. The 30-gallon tank broke loose from the ceiling, hit him on the head, scraped his face and knocked him down. Taken to the hospital, eight stitches were required to close the gash in his head. A plumber was called to fix the leak

Nitrate Implicated In Livestock Poisoning

Excessive nitrate content of certain plants used to graze livestock is an increasingly important cause of poisoning in farm animals, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Forage plants such as oats, sorghums, corn and certain weeds have long been recognized as a cause of some livestock losses, the Association said, because of nitrate concentration in the plant during adverse growing conditions such as drought.

Symptoms of nitrate poisoning vary from abortion and decreased production to severe intoxications that can end quickly in death. Severity of symptoms depends upon the amount of nitrate in the ration as well as the quality of the entire ration, veterinary authorities said.

To prevent losses, the AVMA suggested that a chemical analyses be made in plants in drought areas suspected of excessive nitrate content.

At the first sign of variation from the animal's normal behavoir, a veterinarian should be called to determine the exact cause and recommend corrective procedures or treatment before losses occur.

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PENNSYLVANIA DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY REPORT

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE and the USDA Dairy Husbandry Research Branch Cooperating

HERD CODE CO NO HERD NO: 9 24 — CENTERING DAY: 1 1 — DATE MO YR: 4 57

4-15-57

Cornpole — Month

COW INDEX NO	EAR TAG OR REGISTRATION NO	BREED	BODY WT (CWT)	CURRENT MONTH DAILY MILK lbs	CURRENT MONTH FAT %	BARN NAME	CURRENT MONTH DAYS IN HERD	DAYS IN MILK	DAYS 3X	MONTHLY MILK lbs	MONTHLY FAT lbs	VALUE OF PRODUCT $	COST OF GRAIN $	TOTAL FEED COST $	VALUE OF PRODUCT +/- FEED $	REMARKS CODE	REMARKS MO	REMARKS DAY	REMARKS YR	LACTATION TOTAL TO DATE AGE LAST CALF YR	AGE LAST CALF MO	DAYS IN MILK	DAYS 3X	MILK lbs	FAT lbs	VALUE OF PROD +/- FEED ($)
1	1362289	2	10	11	4.7	CAMELIA	30	30		330	16	19	4	14	5					4	8	248		4368	185	146
2	1319651	2	10	9	5.6	TERRY	30	30		270	15	17	4	14	3					5	3	258		4208	215	142
3	1315830	2	10	19	4.6	LAURIE	30	30		570	26	33	6	16	17					5	7	225		5641	248	211
4	1315837	2	8	17	4.7	MICKEY	30	30		510	24	30	6	16	14					5	10	119		2453	123	96
5	1438227	2	11			JANE	30						4	14	14-	22	3	25	57	5	2					14-
6	23AN9062	2	9	26	4.6	QUEEN	30	45		1170	54	68	6	16	52	22	2	27	57	4	9	45		1170	54	52
7	23AN9063	2	10	10	4.7	DAFODIL	30	30		300	14	18	4	14	4					6	3	349		8318	381	279
8	23AN9064	3	12	27	2.9	MOLLY	30	30		810	23	40	8	18	22	61	3	25	57	10	3	145		4637	141	165
9	23AN9065	3	14			POLLY	30						3	13	13-											
10	23AN9066	3	11			ADELE	30						8	18	18-	22	3	11	57	11	2					18-
11	1602578	2	9	21	4.2	REBECCA	30	30		630	26	35	4	14	21	61	3	4	57	3	8	72		1638	72	64
12	23AN9067	2	9	30	3.7	BUTTERC	30	30		900	33	48	8	18	30	61	3	23	57	4	1	57		1656	62	53
13	23AN9068	2	10			LILLY	30						4	14	14-	10	3	17	57	3	4	286		4528	216	108
14	23AN9090	3	11	14	3.9	BLACKIE	30	30		420	16	23	6	16	7					3	3	333		7076	277	232
15	1560969	2	12	22	4.9	PRINCES	30	32		704	34	42	6	16	26	22	3	12	57	3	6	32		704	34	26
16	1444074	2	9	7	5.9	CLOVER	30	30		210	12	14	4	14						3	10	279		4453	206	133
17	23AN9069	2	10	8	5.9	MARY	30	30		240	14	16	4	14	2					2	7	468		8576	396	275
18	23AN9070	2	10	21	4.4	J D	30	35		735	32	42	6	16	26	22	3	9	57	3	4	35		735	32	26
19	23AN9072	2	9	10	5.8	CHERUB	30	30		300	17	19	4	14	5					2	5	313		5698	257	195
20	23AN9073	2	9	9	5.3	JEAN	30	30		270	14	17	4	14	3					2	4	306		5200	241	179
21	1596095	2	8	10	5.5	JOSIE	30	30		300	17	19	4	14	5					2	6	305		4904	239	168
22	23AN9074	2	9	10	5.1	PATSY	30	30		300	15	18	4	14	4					2	4	282		4485	212	156
23	23AN9075	3	9	14	3.7	VAL	30	30		420	16	23	4	14	9					2	5	239		4693	165	149
24	23AN9089	3	8	6	4.6	ANNIE	30	30		180	8	10	4	14	4-					2	4	151		1721	68	35

TOTALS FOR THE MONTH

TOTAL COW DAYS HERD	TOTAL COW DAYS MILK	TOTAL COW DAYS 3X	NO COWS	PRODUCTION MILK (lbs)	PRODUCTION FAT (lbs)	VALUE OF PRODUCT	VALUE OF PROD +/- FEED ($)	FEED CONSUMED GRAIN CWT	FEED CONSUMED DRY ROUGH CWT	FEED CONSUMED SILAGE CWT	FEED CONSUMED PASTURE DAYS	FEED COST (DOLLARS) GRAIN	FEED COST (DOLLARS) DRY ROUGH	FEED COST (DOLLARS) SILAGE	FEED COST (DOLLARS) PASTURE	FEED COST (DOLLARS) TOTAL
72	62		24	9569	426	551	0192	36	144	96		119	192	48		359

Codes For Remarks Column
10 Dry; 21 Calved - 1st calf heifer; 22 Calved - cow; 23 Aborted more than 152 days from service; 30 Sold - low production
31 Sold - dairy purposes; 32 Sold - udder trouble; 33 Sold - sterility; 34 Sold - Bangs Disease; 35 Sold - Mastitis; 36 Sold - old age
37 Sold - T B reactor; 38 Sold - physical injury; 39 Sold - other reasons; 40 Died - acetonemia; 41 Died - bloat; 42 Died - forage poisoning
43 Died - hardware; 44 Died - old age; 45 Died - milk fever; 46 Died - accident; 49 Died - no reason; 50 Purchased
61 Bred artificially; 62 Bred naturally; 70 Sick - acetonemia; 71 Sick - bloat; 72 Sick - forage poisoning; 73 Sick - Ketosis
74 Sick - Mastitis; 75 Sick - Milk Fever; 76 Sick - off feed; 77 Sick - parasites; 78 Sick - Pneumonia; 79 Sick
80 Abort on less than 152 days

BREED CODES
1 Ayrshire; 2 Guernsey; 3 Holstein; 4 Jersey; 5 Brown Swiss; 6 M Shorthorn; 7 Red Poll; 8 Mixed; 9 Red Dane
G before breed code designates a grade animal
P before breed code designates a purebred animal

FORM NO 1306 38

THIS IS THE NEW DHIA record form that Lancaster County farmers will be receiving when the machine record system goes into effect. One of the most noticeable changes is that the cows total records are kept on a lactation basis rather than a yearly basis. Another change is that the barn name of the cow and her registration number is all that will ever appear in the record. A change to be made in the form shown is the inclusion of the herd butterfat average in the Totals for the Month section at the bottom of the sheet. Lancaster County's Red Rose Dairy Herd Improvement Assn. will go on the machine record keeping system at the end of the current testing year.

Paradise 4-H Club Selects Years Projects

The Paradise Community 4 H Club met at the home of Melvin R Stoltzfus, R1 Ronks with 16 members and three leaders present

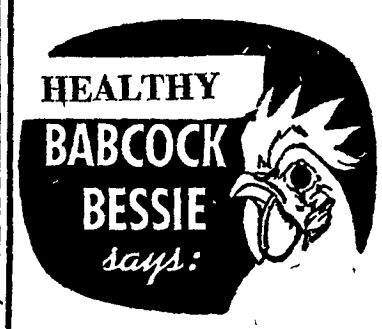
At the meeting a wide variety of projects were selected Among them are flowers, vegetables, sweet corn, strawberries, swine, entomology, bees and capons.

Assistant County Agent Victor Plastow showed a film, "How to Raise a Boy"

Carl Shissler presided at the meeting. Game leader was Glenn Herr and Corrine Rohrer led group singing.

The next meeting will be held at 8 p. m. May 24 at the home of J Wilbur Houser.

New members in the Paradise Club are still being accepted.



POUNDS OF FEED PER, DOZEN EGGS IS A CRAZY FIGURE!

Do you agree? Or disagree?

If you have a 3 ½ lb Leghorn that will average 250 eggs per bird per year and lay a lot of small eggs, you'll get a wonderful figure on "pounds of feed per dozen eggs"

If there's a spread of 20c per dozen this summer between large and mediums you can see that it doesn't make much sense for a breeder to brag that his stock will produce a dozen eggs on 4 lbs of feed when a larger egg strain, eating ⅛ lbs of feed more per dozen at an extra feed cost of 1½c per dozen will lay eggs that will bring 20c more per dozen

Babcock Bessies Just Right Size You ll find our popular strain cross - the Babcock Bessie - just big enough to give you high rate of lay of large eggs over a long period of months You'll find their feed conversion of "pounds of feed per pound of eggs" is excellent They come into large eggs rapidly and yet have excellent persistency Body weight at first egg 3¾ lbs, at a year of age a little less than 4½ lbs These are approximate average weights

Please send for "Bessie" literature and prices to

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc.
Route #3
Ithaca, New York

Russell Mease
Route 4
Manheim, Pa.
Local Representative
Phone Manheim MO 5-4705

State Farm Pay Shows Increase As of April 1

In spite of efforts to combat the cost-price squeeze, Pennsylvania farmers must continue payment of higher wages for hired workers, according to a Crop Reporting Service survey.

As of the first of April, farm workers receiving room and board averaged $121 monthly in comparison with $114 a year ago, and $119 on Jan. 1 of this year.

Men with houses provided by the operator averaged $170 on April 1 in comparison with $163 a year ago and $167 on Jan. 1.

Weekly payments to hired workers on the farm were slightly up during the corresponding periods, the survey showed. Workers receiving room and board averaged $32.50 a week on April 1, 50 cents over the January payments. A year ago their payment was $41.25 and in January they averaged $43.50.

Per day payments remained the same, $7 70 for April and January 1957, but averaged 40 cents higher than a year ago. Hourly rates also showed a slight increase. Pay averaged $1 an hour this April 1 compared with 99 cents in January and 95 cents in April 1956.

Fruit Trees In Full Bloom Over Weekend

HARRISBURG—Thousands of acres of peach and cherry trees were in bloom over the weekend in the Adams-Franklin-York and the Berks-Lehigh fruit belts of Pennsylvania, the State Department of Agriculture reported today.

The bigger showing of apple blossoms should provide extensive displays of full bloom for motorists continuing over the May 4-5 weekend in the same areas, depending on weather conditions. Bloom in the Erie Lake Shore fruit belt usually is about 10 days later.

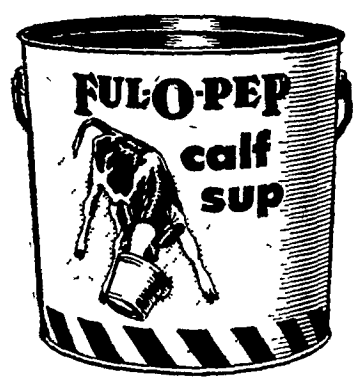
Two Herbicides Found Safe For Legumes

Two new selective herbicides, called 4 (2, 4-D B) and 4 (MCPB) have been tested by USDA and a number of state experimental station weed control specialists and are considered safe and effective for weed control in seedling legumes and certain other crops.

They show most promise as post-emergence or foliage treatments, and more recent tests indicated that they may also be effective for pre-emergence weed control.

NEW Ful-O-Pep Calf Sup

starts baby calves fast!



New research-proved Ful-O-Pep Calf Sup is built around all milk products . . . fortified with selected animal fat, vitamins, minerals, and antibiotics. Mixes like magic and you feed it jut like milk. Calves love Ful-O-Pep Calf Sup . . . grow big and healthy fast and at low cost. Start calves at 3 days; sell all your milk for cash.

stop in soon . . .

J. C. Snavely & Sons, Inc.
Landisville, Pa.

Millport Roller Mills
Lititz, R.D.4, Pa.

Grubb Supply
Elizabethtown, Pa.

J. C. Walker & Son
Gap, Pa.

D. W. Hoover
East Earl, R. D. 1, Pa.

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Paul M. Ressler & Son
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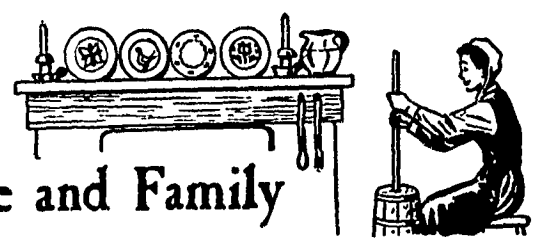

For the Farm Wife and Family

Serve a Fresh Fruit Salad Plate With Tasty Hot Yeast Breads

The way once-"seasonal" fresh fruits and vegetables now whiz to market, it's simple to serve a Summer menu even though the calendar still tells you it's spring. For a sort of "summer preview" luncheon why not make the center of attraction a fresh fruit plate — a colorful and piquant combination of cantaloups slices, small clusters of sugar-frosted grapes, whole strawberries, tart pineapple chunks and peach halves. Pass a platter of boiled ham slices for an accompaniment.

Nothing else equals the appeal of tasty hot breads with spring or summer salad meals. You'll like these tempting Cheese Sticks — not only with this menu but with many other favorite salads throughout the warm months. Easy to make, they consist of flaky pastry strips layered with sharp Cheddar cheese. Serve them piping hot.

CHEESE STICKS

2 cups sifted enriched flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
4 to 6 tablespoons water
Melted butter or margarine
and ½ cups shredded sharp Cheddar cheese (6 ounces)

Sift together flour and salt. Cut or rub in shortening until mixture is crumbly. Sprinkle with water, mixing lightly until dough begins to stick together. Roll pastry into 12 x 18-inch rectangle. Brush with butter or margarine. Sprinkle cheese over pastry. Carefully fold one third of pastry over center third. Then fold remaining third of pastry over cener portion, so rectangle now measures about 4 x 18 inches. Cut into strips about ¾ inch wide. Place on ungreased baking sheet and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) 20 to 25 minutes. Makes about 2 dozen Cheese Socks.

* * *

Here is a delicious bread recipe — Filled Egg Bread has both a richly fragrant dough and a surprise poppy seed-almond filling. This bread goes well at breakfast time, either plain or toasted.

FILLED EGG BREAD

2 packages yeast, compressed or dry
¼ cup water (lukewarm for compressed yeast, warm for dry)
1 cup milk
⅓ cup butter or margarine
¼ cup sugar
2 teaspoons salt
5 and ½ cups sifted enrich flour (about)
1 teaspoon vanilla exract
4 eggs
½ cup poppy seeds
¼ cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter or margarine
½ cup finely chopped almonds
2 teaspoons grated lemon rind

Soften yeast in water. Scald milk. Add butter or margarine, sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add two cups flour and beat well. Add softened yeast and vanilla extract. Add eggs one at a time and beat thoroughly. Add enough more flour to make a moderately stiff dough. Turn out on lightly floured board or pastry cloth and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in greased bowl. Cover and let rise in warm place until doubled (about 1½ hours). Meanwhile, add poppy seeds to milk. When dough is doubled, punch down. Divide dough into two equal portions and let rest 10 minutes. Add butter or margarine, almonds and lemon rind to poppy seed mixture. Mix well. Roll each half of dough out to rectangle, 6 x 18 inches. Spread with about half of filling. Roll up into loaf shape and press edges otgeher securely to seal. Place in greased loaf pans 4½ x 8½ inches. Let rise until doubled (about one hour). Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) about 40 minutes. Makes two loaves.

* * *

FIVE WAYS TO BETTER MAYONNAISE — Everyone knows that the best mayonnaise is rich and velvety. But how do you make it that way?

A home economics student asked this question, worked on it in an experimental foods class and came up with these answers.

First she found that the faster she beat mayonnaise, the thicker it became. And when she rested between beatings, it got even thicker. Her study showed that mayonnaise beaten at low speed without rest period was too thin, and beaten at high speed was to stiff. Medium speed was the best. With one-minute rest periods, the product was beat at low speed, was too thick at medium speed and was like a stiff gelatin product at high speed

Second, the mayonnaise became thicker when more egg yolks were added up to a certain point, after that it became thinner. From one to three yolks thickened the emulsion, but more yolks made it thinner.

Third whole eggs made a thinner mayonnaise than egg yolks. And the more more whole eggs that were added, the thinner the product

Next she found that fats affected the thickness and taste of mayonnaise differently. In this experiment cottonseed oil gave the best product. A semi-solid fat and melted butter were both satisfactory at first but hardened upon refrigeration.

Fifth, a very stiff mayonnaise tended to separate more than a thinner one when stored in a refrigerator. The student found that oil and air bubbles formed on the top and outside of a thick product, but did not form on a thinner one.

* * *

We've been asking you for rhubarb recipes that you especially like. We hope you'll try this one for Rhubarb Bread Pudding. Crowned by a generous meringue, it is one of the prettiest desserts you can serve. Use just a few drops of red food coloring to lend a gentle pink hue.

RHUBARB BREAD PUDDING

4 cups fresh rhubarb (1-inch pieces)
½ cup crushed pineapple
¾ cup sugar
Red food coloring (if desired)
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
3 cups enriched bread cubes
2 eggs, separated
¼ teaspoon salt

Combine rhubarb, pineapple and one-fourh cup of the sugar. Bring mixture to boiling, reduce heat and simmer about five minutes. Stir in red food coloring. Cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, scald milk. Stir in one-fourth cup sugar and one-half teaspoon salt until dissolved. Pour over bread cubes. Cool to lukewarm. Blend in slightly beaten egg yolks. Stir in rhubarb mixture. Turn into buttered two-quart casserole. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 30 minutes. Add cream of tartar and salt to egg whites. Beat until foamy. Add remaining sugar gradually and continue beating until stiff peaks are formed. Remove casserole from oven Spread meringue evenly over rhubarb mixture. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees) eight to ten minutes longer. Serve pudding either warm or chilled. Makes eight servings.

* * *

These are busy days — housecleaning, planting the garden, cleaning up he yatrd, etc.; here is a casserole recipe for one of those busy days. It is easy to make and so delicious. Buttered green peas would go well with this casserole. Serve cloverleaf rolls, and wind up the menu with fresh fruit shortcake

BEEF 'N MACARONI BAKE

4 ounces elbow macaroni
¾ pound ground beef
⅓ cup enriched bread crumbs
1 and ½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅓ cup tomato sauce
2 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 and ¼ cups condensed tomato soup (10½ ounce can)
⅓ cup water
1 cup shredded American cheese (four ounces)

Add two teaspoons salt and macaronito three cups boiling water Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, for two minutes. Cover, remove from heat and let stand 10 minutes. Meanwhile, combine meat, onion, bread crumbs, salt, pepper, tomato sauce, water and Worcestershire sauce. Rinse macaroni with warm water and drain well. Heat soup and water in saucepan. Remove from heat and blend in cheese, stirring until cheese is completely melted. Add soup mixture to macaroni and mix thoroughly. Press about one-third of meat mixture into bottom of greased 1½-quart casserole. Cover with macaroni-soup mixture. Top with a layer of remaining meat mixture. Bake in moderate oven (50 degrees) about one hour. Makes four servings.

* * *

For a dish with savor as fresh as Spring itself, serve Noodles Orientale. The distinctive, well-mated flavors of ham and pineapple dominate the sauce, which suggests the oriental theme.

NOODLES ORIENTALE

6 ounces broad noodles
1 cup drained pineapple chunks
¼ cup butter or margarine
¼ cup enriched flour
1 teaspoon sugar
½ teaspon salt
Dash pepper
2 cups pineapple syrup and water
1 teaspoon vinegar
1 cup cubed cooked ham
¼ cup melted butter or margarine
½ cup golden seedless raisins

Add one tablespoon salt and noodles to 4½ cups boiling water. Boil rapidly, stirring constantly, for two minutes. Cover, remove from heat and let stand 10 minutes. Drain pineapple and reserve sirup. Melt butter or margarine in saucepan Blend in flour, su-

(Continued on page 9)

BY THE

10TH

Savings added to your account here by the 10th of the month earn from the 1st—so it pays to save now! If you do not have an insured savings account here, why not open one right away? A convenient amount will get you started. Good earnings paid on savings, here, help your account grow faster!

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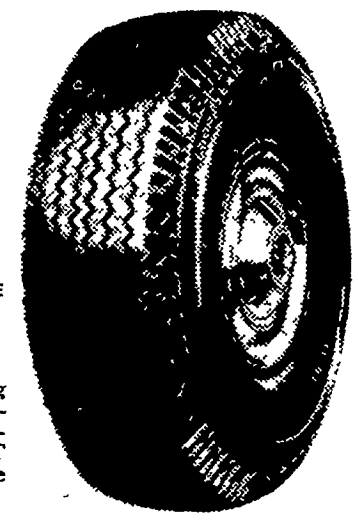

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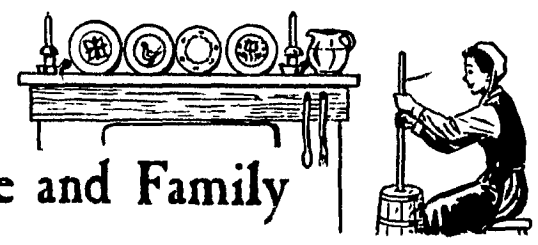

For the Farm Wife and Family

(Continued from page eight)

gar, salt, and pepper. Combine pineapple sirup, water and vinegar. Add liquid mixture to saucepan gradually and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Stir in pineapple and ham. Rinse noodles with hot water and drain well. Add butter or margarine and raisins to drained noodles. Toss lightly to mix. Turn onto heated serving platter and top with ham-pineapple mixture. Serve hot. Makes four servings.

* * *

COTTAGE CHEESE

Cottage cheese was named because it was first made in one's own cottage kitchen. This tasty cheese of humble origin makes up about a fourth of today's total cheese production.

Miss Nancy Bower, extension home economist, Lancaster County, suggests you use it in salads, dips, spreads, main dishes and many tasty desserts. No wonder it's often termed a good mixer. Cottage cheese is available in a variety of forms. The dry cottage cheese, snowy white in color, is salt and fat free. The creamed cottage cheese contains four per cent or more fat, giving added flavor and a moist curd. It comes in two forms. The creamed small curd, sometimes called Country style or Old Fashioned, holds its shape in molds. The creamed large curd is soft, blends well with fruits and other ingredients.

You pay nothing extra for the food or seasonings added. The price of the small and large curd is identical, but there is some saving in buying the large size container. If you buy cottage cheese in a fancy container, you do pay extra. Cottage cheese is a valuable addition to your shopping list. Nutrition wise, it's a good source of high quality protein, and has worts-while amounts of calcium, phosphorus, and riboflavin. It rates high with calorie watchers, too, giving 110 to 130 calories for a half cup serving, depending on whether it's dry or creamed curd. To keep cottage cheese fresh and tasty, store it covered in the refrigerator.

* * *

Certain to be a favorite with your family is his tempting Fudge Cake, decked in a Fluffy Frosting. Plenty of chopped nuts give this light and moist layer cake added interest and a brownie-like flavor.

FUDGE CAKE WITH FLUFFY FROSTING

3 squares unsweetened chocolate (three ounces)
2 and ¼ cups sifted enriched flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup butter or margarine
1 and ¼ cups sugar
2 eggs, separated
1 and ½ cups milk
2 teaspoons vanilla extract
¾ cup finely chopped nuts
¼ cup sugar

Melt chocolate over hot water. Cool. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cream together butter or margarine and sugar until light and fluffy. Beat egg yolks. Add to creamed mixture, beating thoroughly. Blend in chocolate. Combine milk and vanilla extract Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with milk mixture. Stir in nuts with last addition of flour. Beat egg whites until foamy. Add sugar gradually and continue beating until stiff peaks are formed. Fold into batter. Turn into two paper-lined greased nine-inch round pans. Bake in moderate oven 350 degrees about 35 minutes. Cool about 10 minutes before removing from pans. Cool layers completely. Frost with Fluffy Frosting. If desired, decorate cake with chocolate shot.

FLUFFY FROSTING

1 and ½ cups sugar
Dash salt
1 tablespoon white corn sirup
½ cup water
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Combine sugar, salt, water, corn sirup and egg whites in top of double boiler. Mix to blend. Set over hot water on moderate heat. Beat with rotary beater until frosting is fluffy and holds its shape. Fold in vanilla extract. Makes enough for two nine-inch layers.

* * *

REQUESTS

Mrs. Ivan Hershey, Witmer says in a letter to us

I have been receiving **Lancaster Farming** Paper since September 1956. I enjoy reading it very much. I would like to ask our women readers two questions. No 1 — what can be done to hard-boiled eggs to prevent the white part from coming off with the shell when removing the shell? No 2 — what causes meringue to drop when placed on pie or pudding? Maybe someone can help me solve these two problems Would appreciate it very much.

Mrs. A H. Shissler, R3 Elizabethtown says in her letter

Wonder if someone would have a recipe for a Walnut Cake Tried quite a few recipes and find them all good Thanks

Hope some of you will be able to help these ladies with their "problems"

HEAD LETTUCE PROBABLY GOOD BUY NOW — Head lettuce is expected to be a good vegetable buy for the next few weeks Warm weather in the western growing areas caused the lettuce to mature two weeks early, and growers report the market is over-supplied This condition is expected to continue.

For centuries the Greeks and Romans considered lettuce a delicacy for only noblemen to enjoy. Today lettuce is the queen of every salad bowl and known to be important as a good source of vitamons and minerals

So take advantage of possible low prices and include lettuce often on your early spring menus. Lettuce needs little preparation and is delicious by itself or with other foods Good quality head lettuce is fresh looking, crisp, and firm to touch It should be free from decay. A slight reddish discoloration at the stem end does not indicate an unfresh head. Remove withered leaves and rinse lettuce under running water. Then drain or shake off excess water and refrigerate the lettuce in a covered container

That's about all we have for you this week. Be seeing you next Friday.

Cooperative Magazine Changes Management

Robert G Sewell has succeeded Andrew D. Theobold as editor and publisher of the Independent Producers' Guide at Syracuse, N. Y., the official publication of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives.

Farm Women 24 Plan Joint Visit To County Home

Farm Women Society 24 met April 24 at the home of the hostess, Mrs. Clarence Esbenshade, New Holland.

Mrs. Wilbur Mellinger led devotions and Mrs. Landis Myer, President, presided.

Plans for a joint visit with Society 23 to the Lancaster County Home on Tuesday, May 7, were made. Cup cakes and ice cream will be served on the visit.

A report on Lancaster County Homemakers Day was given.

A "Prim Party" was conducted by Mrs. Margaret Schilpp.

The next meeting will be held May 29 at the home of Mrs. Arthur Gamber, New Holland Pike.

Warm Soft Water, Special Care, Required for Wool, Orlon Blankets

When you wash an Orlon blanket, it is best to follow the manufacturer's directions. But if you have misplaced the instructions, here are some general directions for washing Orlon blankets by hand or by machine.

Before washing either way, treat soiled spots or soil on bindings with a soap or detergent solution.

If you use a machine, wash only one blanket at a time. In soft water, use either a synthetic detergent or soap. In hard water, add a softener if you use soap. Use warm water (100 degrees) and wash the blanket five minutes. Cut the final spin-dry cycle to two or three minutes to avoid wrinkling. If your machine has a special fabric cycle, let it run to completion.

Dry by hanging evenly on a line, or use a dryer. If you use the dryer, let the blanket tumble at low heat (120 to 140 degrees) about 20 minutes. Remove from dryer as soon as it is completely dry. Don't let it over dry.

If you wash Orlon blanket by hand, follow the same directions for water and detergent as for machine washing. Rinse in warm water until no suds appear. Squeeze out excess water gently, but do not twist or wring. Straighten blanket, smooth bindings and let dry on the line or in the dryer. If you want to press the bindings, use a steam iron or a dry iron at a rayon or synthetic setting and a press cloth. You can fluff up the nap by using a soft brush after the blanket is dry.

WOOLENS — Brush, remove spots and stains, or send to the dry cleaner if garments are badly soiled and stained Washable woolens need special attention during washing and rinsing to keep the water temperature the same degree. Keep water lukewarm by testing with your elbow for a comfortable warm feeling.

Thoroughly dissolve a water softener in water before adding the neutral soapflakes to be sure the water has softened. If the water and soap solution makes small beads of soap curds around the bowl or pan, use a water softener. These curds of insoluble mineral salts give harshness to woolens by sticking to the fibers and causing the fabric to look greyed. By softening the water, you dissolve these curds Rinse garments until the water is clear.

While garments are out of the closet, give the closet walls, shelves, storage boxes, or clothing bags a good cleaning and airing. Buy special moth treatment for woolens at dry cleaners. The added cost for this service is worth the price if you have a consistent yearly problem of moth damage. When the freshly washed or cleaned garments are ready for storage, hang garments in bags which can be sealed, or store in clean boxes and seal with gummed paper or adhesive tape

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Are you one of those who did not start chicks, or started only part of the chicks needed to fill your houses?

How are you going to feel this fall and winter when egg prices are good and you without pullets?

Egg prices are going to get better! Hard to believe maybe, but true.

Nationwide Hatchery Reports show replacement chicks off 20%. "Far too large a cut-back" says Dr Alfred Van Wagenen, NEPPCO managing director A 10% cut would have been plenty "A 60¢ egg market probable" says Harold R Klahold, President of NEPPCO.

May and June Chicks — Do They Pay?

Some poultry men claim that they are the most profitable Brooding costs are low and chicks usually require less care and attention at this time of the year Liveability is usually better than average, with less chance of respiratory troubles.

These pullets will come into production in late fall and early winter, at a time when pullet and medium sized eggs are a good price, and will be laying lots of large eggs the following summer and fall when large eggs bring a premium.

May and June chicks are slower maturing, but can be brought into production by the use of artificial light in the fall.

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* * *

Q. A person buys a home appliance on time and pays the bank in monthly installments. He falls behind in his payments and the bank threatens legal action. Can the bank do more than repossess the appliance? A W. K.

A. The legal remedies available to the bank would depend strictly on terms of the agreement made between the bank, as the lender and the purchaser of the appliance, as the borrower. Generally, agreements of this type provide not only that the bank, or other lending agency, may repossess the appliance after default, but that it may also enter judgment against the purchaser for any unpaid balance, interest and/or the costs of repossession and enforcement of the judgment. The most serious problem arises where the appliance is allegedly defective, and the purchaser attempts to avoid payment on this ground without giving the seller proper and timely notice of the alleged defect. In these circumstances, it is advisable to read the sales and loan agreement most carefully before purchase is made, to notify the seller and the lending agency promptly and frequently if any question arises as to the terms or enforceability of the agreement.

* * *

Q If I have a piece of real estate to sell and have a buyer, is there a cheaper way of conveying the title than going through the hands of a real estate agent? G.H.

A. A real estate agent is not a necessary party to the conveyance of real property His services are primarily needed to procure a buyer, often this a very worthwhile and valuable service, and thereafter he generally assists with the mechanics of transferring the property — arranging for the settlement, assisting with financing and the like.

However, since you already have a buyer, your only problems are preparing a sales agreement and/or a deed, and arranging a satisfactory settlement and transfer of the property An attorney would be best qualified to render the assistance you need. In fact, even where a sale is procured by a real estate agent, he usually places these matters in the hands of an attorney for completion.

* * *

Q I have been parted from my wife for over nine months, and during our estrangement she became pregnant Will I have to support the baby or will I have to support under the law?

W.W.

A. Public policy presumes a child born to a married woman is legitimate A husband is required under our law to support all children born of his wife, unless he can establish non-access by independent evidence. This means that he must prove that he was absent from the jurisdiction for a sufficient continuous length of time to positively exclude the possibility of his paternity. This evidence must not be adduced primarily from third persons or records, since a mother is not permitted to testify as to non-access and the putative father's testimony would have to be corroborated to be effective.

LANCASTER FARMING

Classifieds Ads Pay

New Shade Trees Being Developed By Arboretum

A number of new and highly desirable shade and ornamental trees for home and street planting are now being developed in nurseries and botanical gardens throughout the country, says Dr Henry T Skinner, director of the U S. Department of Agriculture's National Arboretum in Washington, D C

Many of the excellent shade and ornamental trees now on the market are limited in use because of their special soil and climate demands For example, trees such as the honeylocust and English hawthorn do well through a broad section of the Midwest but do not thrive in some sections of the East Flowering dogwood, a popular small ornamental, flourishes in acid soil but will not grow under alkaline conditions or in heavily compacted clays.

New controlled breeding programs promise to produce more adaptable trees for the future. One of the first products of such a planned tree-breeding program at the National Arboretum is a narrow, pyramidal hybrid of red and silver maple, which scientists hope will carry the good qualities of both

Other sources of new trees include imports from foreign countries, selections from botanical collections in this country, chance seedlings, and chance sports which sometimes develop on a single branch of an otherwise normal tree. New tree selections now being propagated from these sources include lower growing maples, columnar cherry, globe linden, golden sycamore, and eucommia (a hardy rubber tree).

Short supply of propagating material slows down the increase of these new tree selections. It will be several years before any of them are generally available. In many cases, a new selection is often represented by a single tree, so that in any one year there are only a few cuttings or grafting scions available. Some trees will not reproduce true to form from seed. Others produce seed which does not germinate Even when seed propagation works, it takes at least four or five years to produce a salable tree.

Now Is Time To Clip Hoofs Of Heifers

Every farmer is busy with many spring jobs, and dairymen are no axception, says Assistant County Agent Victor Plastow. Because heifers are not an actual source of monthly income, they are often the first to be neglected.

One of the most neglected jobs is that of hoof care. During the winter heifers' feet grow much faster than they are worn off. Generally heifers are stabled on manure packs until they are turned out on pasture, and Plastow warns that it can be harmful if they are turned on pasture without having this condition corrected.

Cattle with long hoofs carry most of their weight back on their heels. This puts added strain on the hock and pastern joints By properly trimming these long hoofs before the added activity of the pasture season, this strain on the feet and legs can be lessoned. This will allow the animal to move about more freely and be more comfortable on pasture.

In trimming these hoofs, Plastow suggests first trimming back the long points of the hoof evenly. Then shape the foot by using hoof nippers, a sharp knife, or wood chisel and mallet. Smooth off the underside of the foot so the animal is standing flat on her foot and carrying her weight well on her toes This may be done by picking up the foot while working on the sole, or by throwing the animal and working on the sole of the foot while she is lying down. By either method, a sharp knife or wood chisel or a small electric sander may be used to level the sole of the foot.

Neppco Expects High Egg Prices In Fall, Winter

TRENTON, N J. — Consumers can look forward to paying sharply higher prices for eggs this fall and winter unless there is a reversal of current production plans by Northeastern poultrymen.

Harassed by low prices during the past three months, poultry growers have slashed fall egg flock plans by close to 30 per cent, according to Harold P. Klahold, president of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

In a report last week to producer-members in 14 states, Klahold warned that the number of baby chicks sold so far this spring is dangerously low. These are the chicks that six months from now will be producing the bulk of the eggs that reach city markets.

"We know from hard experience," Klahold declared, "that unually high egg prices frequently work to the detriment of the poultry farmer First of all, they tend to discourage egg consumption; secondly, they often spur farmers to over-produce in the year following.

"This 'boom and bust' cycle is an occurrence that benefits neither farmer nor consumer."

Earlier this year, poultry industry officials suggested that growers trim their chick buying plans about six per cent in order to bring egg supplies and demand closer in balance. Official reports from the U S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the cuts have gone far deeper than that.

In January and February, sales of egg type chicks averaged about 26 per cent under the same two months of last year. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was down a like amount from 1956

"Although April and May are still months of heavy chick buying, there will have to be a sharp switch in present trends if we are to have adequate supplies of eggs this fall and winter," Klahold reported.

The number of hens currently on farms is only slightly lower than it was last year at this time, a condition which accounts for the current egg surplus situation. But by fall, most of these hens will have been marketed for meat, or will be out of production.

In broilers and turkeys, said the NEPPCO official, production plans point to rather plentiful supplies through this fall at reasonable prices to consumers

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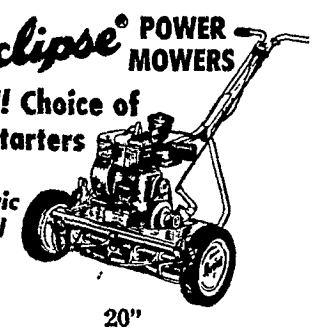

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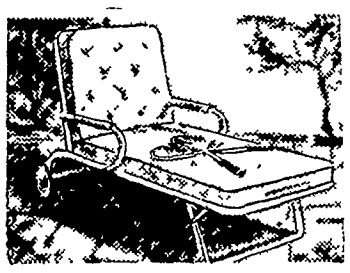

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Gap Between City and Farm Closing Rapidly; Change Becoming Apparant

Roots of the rural community of 1975 will be sunk deeper into urban ground economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture predict as they examine past and present patterns of development in agricultural communities throughout the country. Their findings suggest a new agricultural community is emerging which might be described as "city life widely spaced."

The trend toward greater economic and social dependence of agricultural communties on larger towns and cities was described by John H. Southern, an economist of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, at a meeting of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association.

Major events that will largely determine the pattern of the rural community 20 years from now have already happened, Southern says. In a sense, therefore, no crystal-ball gazing is required to visualize the main features of the future new look of the U. S. farm community.

Events or situations that determine what the character of the farm communities will be in 1975 include (1) the revolution in agricultural technoligy and farm management; (2) population gains and the growth of urban centers; (3) the impending labor shortage; and (4) the rising standard of living.

On the economic side, the rural community is more than ever dependent on the urban. Just before World War II, only about 25 per cent of farm production supplies — fertilizers, seeds, feeds—came from urban-industry sources. Now, farmers get more than 60 per cent of these supplies from cities and factories. With the march of technology, the per centage might reach 75 or more before 1957.

Then, too, many chores once done by farmers themselves are now often performed by urban industries or individuals. Some of these services include contract hauling of livestock and other farm products, pickup of eggs and milk, custom harvesting, weed control, insect control—just to name a few. The upward trend in this direction is expected to continue.

While more highly commercialized agriculture brings about larger farms, greater investments, and greater incomes, it may also transfer certain functions and some decision making from the farm to nonfarm sectors. This can be seen, for example, in broiler production where rural and urban interests are closely linked.

Farm land values will be determined to an increasing extent by nonagricultural factors, such as location of good roads, demands of non-farmer buyers, and suburbanization.

Suburban communities — like clusters of leaves along the main stem and branches of highways and roads—have grown in recent years at about 3½ times the rate of the gain in national population. This movement into the countryside will increase rather than diminish, the economists predict.

By 1975 the total U. S. population is expected to increase by two-fifths, but the working force —made up of persons already born—will have increased by only one-fifth. During the same period, farm population may decline by as much as 30 percent. All this makes for closer ties with urban communities, since the remaining rural families will have more members working off the farm in urban jobs.

A new standard of living has spread rapidly over the Nation in the past 20 years. The levels of living of farm and city people are more nearly alike now than they were only a short time ago. The gap will continue to narrow.

Socially, also, the new look of the agricultural community is one of greater dependence on urban centers. More and more rural residents will be going to urban schools, churches, shopping centers, and to recreation and entertainment facilities. In the new agricultural community, various occupational groups will live in the rural areas, and many of them will have jobs in towns or cities.

Thus evidence is piling up that the farm communities of the future will be drawn more closely than ever before into the life of urban communities.

Canadian Wheat Acreage Shows 7 Per Cent Drop

If Canadian wheat growers hold to their March 1 intentions, the 1957 wheat acreage will be seven per cent below that of 1956.

The average for all wheat in that country for 1957 is estimated at 19 88 million acreas compared with 21 34 million acres in 1956.

Most of this year's decrease in acreage will likely be in the Provience of Saskatchewan.

Adult Fish Stocking in Warm Waters To Hit Stride During This Week

Though the greater portion of this years trout plantings has been completed, the Pennsylvania Fish Commission's 1957 program to replenish Commonwealth waters with adult fish will take on a new proportion this week, according to an announcement by Dewey Sorenson, superintendent of hatcheries. Involved in the activity in addition to trout, will be smallmouth and largemouth bass, walleyes, northern pike, catfish, crappies, yellow perch and elvers.

"For the next several weeks, hatchery crews and drivers will be dispatching close to 600,000 brook, brown and rainbow trout to complete this years stocking of the state's approved trout waters. Meanwhile, other Fish Commission personnel will be engaged in no less than seven other fish transfer operations involving the state's warm water areas," Sorenson said.

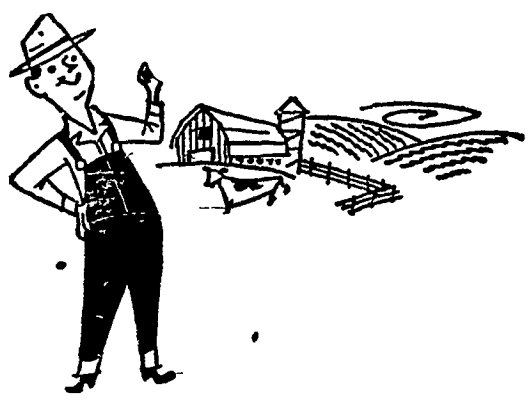
While the approximate number of trout due for distribution could be ganged at the hatcheries, the Commission official could speak with no certainty on the numbers of the other species, except to indicate how many of each could constitute the total program.

During its recent meeting, the Fish Commission authorized the transfer of up to 200,000 catfish from the Delaware River to inland waters, and a maximum expenditure of $10,000 for the transfer of smallmouth bass and walleyes from Lake Erie. The per fish cost to the Commission of the bass has been set at $ 50, minimum size — nine inches, and $.75 per walleye, minimum size — eleven inches.

Other fish transfers described by Sorenson are as follows White crappies from the Linesville Hatchery on Pymatuning Lake, yellow perch from the Linesville and Pleasant Mount Hatcheries; elvers from the Octoraro River below the Chester Dam and from the Susquehanna below the Conowingo Dam; smelt from Lake Erie and Harveys Lake, largemouth bass from water reservoirs and other sanctuary waters across the northern counties of the state, and northern pike out of Canadohta Lake.

Sorenson refrained from naming the areas that would receive warm water fishes until a determination is made of the success of the netting operations. He said "We can't be sure of the numbers, therefore of the waters to be stocked, at this time. Adverse water and weather conditions during the periods when these species are concentrated in areas where they can be netted or trapped. could keep their numbers below what we hope to get On the other hand, given favorable conditions, we should encounter no difficuly in realizting maximum catches."

According to the Commission's 1956 records, 158,206 catfish were transferred from the Delaware River. Due to storms on Lake Erie during the netting period no walleyes were captured, and only 1,794 smallmouth bass were netted, well below the hoped-for catch. Sorenson also observed that the in-season trout planting last year exceeded the current availables by close to 400,000. He added that unless additional revenues are made available to the Commission, there will be no alternative to a further reduction in the number of trout reared for distribution next year — possibly 10 per cent more.



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Technician Short Course To Be Aug. 19-24

HARRISBURG — The State Department of Agriculture has announced that applications will be received until July 1 for enrollment in the second poultry technican training course.

The special training school for qualified laymen will be held at the Pennsylvania State University during the week of August 19-24.

Sixteen trainees received licenses from the Department to work as lay poultry technicans following the first school at Penn State last July. All have renewed their licenses for 1957.

The course provides trainees with skills to take and label blood samples from chickens and other fowl to be used in the State's pullorum disease testing program, supplementing the work of veterinarians, according to Dr. H. A. Milo, director, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Training and licensing were made possible through an act of the 1955 State Legislature for expansion of the State's poultry health program. Eradication of pullorum disease includes the testing of almost 2 million poultry blood samples annually at the Summerdale and regional poultry diagnostic laboratories of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The 1957 short course will be limited to approximately 15 trainees who must be at least 21 years of age. Application blanks are obtainable on request to Dr. Milo.

The course will be given in the Department of Veterinary Science, Penn State College of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. A. L. Bortree. A registration fee of $10 will be charged each trainee.

Those who complete the course satisfactorily will be licensed, eligible to go into business for themselves in the drawing of blood samples for hatcherymen and poultrymen

LANCASTER FARMING
Classifieds Ads Pay
ST 6-2132

(top) The milking barn at the G. A. Burdick farm, R5 York, is a converted one story laying house with windows facing to the south. The calf stalls and equipment room are on the west end of the building just beyond where the group of Lancaster dairymen are standing.
(middle) Here G. A. Burdick points out some of his outstanding young stock to the touring Holstein breeders.
(bottom) The visit to Silver Springs farms provided more than an opportunity to see some fine Holsteins. Herdsman Herman Stebbins had cold milk and orange drink on hand to refresh the Lancaster County tourists. Shown here is part of the estimated crowd of 140 persons who made the trip in four buses. (LF Photos)

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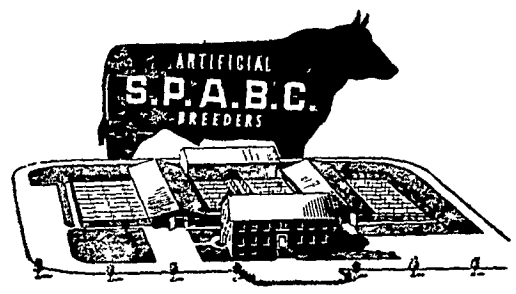

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PROVING THAT BASS do well in a farm pond gave wildlife specialist Bob Weingard a good excuse to limber up his casting arm at two pond management meetings held last week. This is the pond at the Joseph M. Brubaker farm, R3 Lititz. Weingard and County Agent Max M. Smith caught several of the bass, but this being the closed season, they went right back into the pond. (LF Photo)

THIS SMALLMOUTH bass was taken from the Joseph Brubaker, R3 Lititz, pond at a demonstration last week. The bass are raised with bluegill. In fishing a pond stocked with such a combination, about 300 bluegill must be taken for each 24 bass to keep the food supply in balance. (LF Photo)

Fire Protection, Recreation Offered By Well Constructed Farm Pond

A good farm pond serves more than one purpose if constructed and maintained correctly, said two Penn State specialists at meetings held last week.

They said that fire protection, water for livestock and recreation can be provided by the average farm pond if planning and forethought are used.

The specialists, Joe McCurdy, agricultural engineer, and Robert Weingard, wildlife specialist, met with County farmers at the LeRoy Andrews farm, R7 Lancaster, and at the Joseph M Brubaker farm, R3 Lititz.

McCurdy listed three essentials to be kept in mind when building a pond They are the source of water, the location, and manner of construction.

He said that a spring that will give a steady two inch flow of water is the best source for a pond Next best is a stream that can be partially diverted to provide a constant flow of water into the pond

Least favorable is a pond dependent on surface run-off Such run-off should be from a well sodded waterway, and even at best, the pond is likely to become stagnated and subject to marked changes in the water level.

The pond should be located close to the farm buildings, McCurdy said. There should be a road built to the pond that will carry a fire truck if the need should arise

A drain pipe is also a necessity, he said. This will allow the pond to be drained to control weed growth, keep the fish population under control and allow for periodic cleaning

Topsoil in fill dirt for the dam can ruin a pond, McCurdy said The fill should be of the heaviest clay available. Then it should be packed to make the dam permanently water tight

He suggests construction of a dam that is six to 10 feet wide on top with a two to one slope on the wet side and three to one on the dry side. On the wet side, the fill should be cut away so that here is a two foot drop as soon as possible. This deep water close to the edge of the bank will keep down weed growth.

An emergency spillway away from the fill with a six inch higher overflow than the normal water level is also required for proper construction. This grassland spillway will carry away excess water in times of heavy rainfall that might cut away the fill if the pond is allowed to overflow.

Weingard said, in discussing the recreational possibilities of a farm pond, that almost any warm water fish will live in a farm pond. However, the recommended stocking is a combination of smallmouth bass and bluegill.

With this combination, the bluegill provide feed for the bass and at the same time provide a good supply of pan fish.

To keep the population of fish in balance, the pond must be fished hard, he said. About 300 bluegill should be taken out for each 25 bass caught. If the pond is not fished enought, the food supply will become exhausted, resulting in large numbers of undersized bluegill and bass. When the fish are properly harvested, both species will grow to a good pan size in a short length of time.

Trout stocking of farm ponds is not recommended for two reasons. First, the water tends to be too warm for trout and secondly, the trout will not reproduce to supply a continuous amount of fishing.

To grow the one celled palnts used as food by the fish, the pond must be fertilized, Weingard said A hundred pounds of 8-8-4, or 5-10-5 plus 25 pounds of Ammonium nitrate added, per acre of surface is a good fertilizer.

The fertilizer should be applied during warm weather whenever the pond does not show a greenish blue cast. The microscopic plant life should be so thick that objects more than 18 inches deep in the pond cannot be seen.

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JONATHAN S. SHIRK — Intercourse SO 8-3111
LEVI M. STOLTZFUS — Morgantown 6-4359
EDGAR C. UMBLE — Gap HI 2-4525

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC., LANDISVILLE, PA.

Unusual Research Team Produced Accurate Reconstruction of Steer

An unusual research team, made up of veterinarians, sculptors, animal nutritionists and artists, conducted a series of unique studies to make the interior displays of "The Champ" faithfully accurate and educational.

"The Champ" is the giant lifelike plastic Hereford steer mounted on a 34-foot trailer which will be on display at the Guernsey Breeders Sale Pavilion and Lancaster Union Stock Yards. It was made by the Ralston Purina Company and is touring the country to promote a better understanding of the cattleman's business of producing beef for our nation's people.

Visitors who walk through the giant steer's body see replicas of vital organs at work making beef, producing milk, and developing an unborn calf from a 30-day to a nine-minth embryo.

Artists and sculptors who were called on to create these remarkable displays had little knowledge of animal physiology and nutrition. Purina demanded the utmost accuracy and authenticity in all the displays.

To capture a faithful reproduction of vital organs and physiological processes, beef and dairy animals were sacrificed to the studies. Purina veterinarians dissected the carcasses of these animals while artists and sculptors observed and made sketches. Color photos were made of each study for reference.

Cows carrying unborn calves in different stages of development were sacrificed and dissected while are artists and sculptors watched. Nutritionists explained the role of feeds and roughages in the making of beef and milk. During the actual construction of "The Champ," an eminent veterinarian furnished continuing technical advice to the builders.

Unique construction methods were used by the Gardner Display Company of Chicago in building "The Champ."

First of all, a 29-inch clay model of a champion-type Hereford steer was sculptured by Purina's animal artist, Eugene Hoy. To capture faithful details of body conformation, Hoy spent several weeks visiting the leading livestock shows of the country to study the grand champion animals. He made sketches from all angles. In reconstructing the underpart of the neck and head, Hoy would make water color sketches while lying on his back.

From this clay model the Gardner Display Company made a plaster cast. This plaster cast was then sliced into pieces, like a loaf of bread. Each piece was projected by a lighting process onto huge strips of tracing material

From these tracings, each piece was constructed in wood in its actual size, and the pieces were put together. This skeleton was blanketed with one-quarter inch mesh wire, then burlap, and the entire structure was covered with modeling clay, making a huge clay model of The Champ in his actual size. The job exhausted the entire supply of modeling clay that was available in the United States at the time

From this clay model another plaster cast was made. This giant cast was used as the model for the final structural material. The plastic material used is the same that is used by car manufacturers in building special sport cars. Actual construction of "The Champ" was carried on in a 2½-story pavilion.

These studies of an unusal research team — veterinarians, sculptors, animal nutritionists and artists — laid the groundwork for the interior displays of "The Champ," which are undoubtedly the most authentic educational displays of their kind in existence.

PASTURES

For year round grazing sow a Swiss Permanent Pasture. Ready to pasture in 8 weeks. No more reseeding.
We also have an excellent Hay — Pasture — Silage Mix 2-3 cows per acre grazing. Casupa — Super — Green Pastures.

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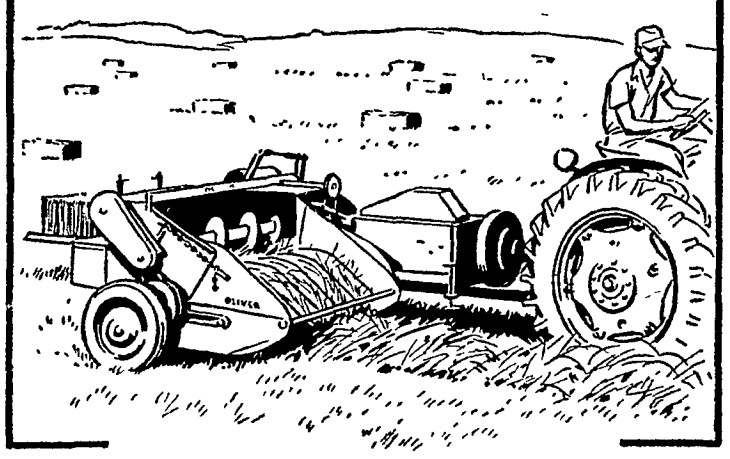
QUARRYVILLE, PA.
ST 6-2235

OLIVER 60 BALER

New All-Around Tonnage Champ with "Pivot-Balanced" Drive



Match this new Oliver 60 with any other machine in your small, rough, patch-pattern fields. There's where it gobbles up the windrows, bales up to 10 tons per hour as easily as on the straightaway.

You get Oliver's exclusive "pivot-balanced" drive ...and exceptionally short coupling. Just follow the windrow with the rear tractor wheel—even around the sharpest corner. The Oliver 60 will get the hay. You save hours of time when time counts most.

Here's the baler with *everything*—speed-matched units that save leaves—swinging drawbar for safe transport...over-running clutch (extra) ...protected knotters. The twine can is weatherproof; shafts are splined to prolong life. Adjusting bale length is quick and easy—12 to 50 inches. Engine model available.

OLIVER

N. G. Hershey & Son
Manheim, RD. 1

Farmersville Equipment Co.
Ephrata, R.D. 2

E. L. Herr
Peach Bottom

Farm Calendar

Saturday

Invitational barbeque — Lancaster Poultry Center

Monday

Chicken of Tomorrow Judging—Producers Cooperative Exchange, Coatesville.

New Holland Community 4-H Club — 8 p.m., at home of Ellis Mentzer, R2 New Holland.

4-H County Council — 8 p. m., at Lancaster Post Office Building

Tuesday

4-H Farm and Home Electric Club Roundup — 8 p. m., Griest Building, Lancaster.

State judging of Chicken of Tomorrow Contest—Farm Show Building, Harrisburg.

Kirkwood Community 4-H Club — 8 p. m. at Odd Fellows Hall.

Egg Quality and Marketing Panel — 7:45 p m. at R. W. Sauder plant, Lititz.

Wednesday

4-H Guernsey Club — 8 p. m. at Farm Bureau Cooperative, Dillersville Road, Lancaster.

Thursday

Lititz-Manheim Community 4-H Club — 8 p. m. at home of Clayton Sangrey, R2 Lititz

Senior Extension Club — 8:30 p m. at WGAL-TV, Lincoln Highway West, Lancaster

Friday, May 10

Boot and Saddles 4-H Horse and Pony Club — 8 p. m. at the home of Robert Benkley, Blue Ball

County-Wide 4-H leaders training meeting — 8 p. m. at the Farm Bureau Cooperative, Dillersville Road, Lancaster.

Voice of Lancaster Farms

Samuel V. Fletcher,
R1 Cochranville

Sir: We are very pleased with your paper "Lancaster Farming." It is a very informative, helpful and interesting publication.

As a farmer, particularly poultry farming, we find it invaluable. The marketing news and market reports are especially helpful.

Then too, we have found through your advertisements some materials and products which we needed, but did not know where to purchase.

Need more be added? Indeed, the cooking receipes are eagerly scanned and filed and so many of these receipes of good Lancaster County and neighboring county cooks have been tried with delicious results.

* * *

I wish to thank the people that sent me some clothes for the poor families. If there are any more people that have anything, they can send them to me.

I fix a lot that I get, and I thank you folks of the Lancaster Farming paper.

Violet Preston
621 East Lincoln Hwp.
Coatesville, Pa.

D. K. Myers New Ag Chem Head At Harrisburg

Promotion of Delmar K. Myers, 414 Berryhill Rd., Harrisburg, formerly of DuBois, from chief chemist to Acting Chemistry Director in the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry was announced Friday by State Secretary of Agriculture William L. Henning.

Myers became head chemist in July 1952 and chief chemist in September 1955. Previously he had served for nine years as an assistant professor of chemistry at the Pennsylvania State University and worked also in a pharmaceutical plant during the early stages of commercial production of sulfa drugs.

He was graduated from Penn State in 1937 with a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, obtaining the bachelor of arts degree in 1941 and his master's degree in science in 1948.

As acting director he will supervise the administration of more than 30 laws dealing with the manufacture, distribution and sale of food and food products and materials used for agricultural purposes, including feeds and fertilizers.

SUBSCRIBER'S SAY:

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ritchie
Lincoln Dniversity

To the Lancaster Farming: Enclosed is money for a subscription to your wonderful little paper. I like the pages for the Farm Wife and Family, and I have used several recipes with good results. I hope we can have your paper for a long time.

* * *

Chester L. Haldeman,
R3 Ephrata

I was raised on a 200 acre farm, and I like this farm paper very much.

Sales Dates

Sat., May 4—By William K. Huneisen along route 897 between Blainsport and Cocalico. Real Estate, Building lots, household goods and tools.

Sat., May 4—By E. Wingencoth between Ephrata and Reamstown (Wingencoths Meadows). Hay, corn, tobacco lath, and personal property.

Sat., May 11—By Lillian Miller Hopeland. Lot household goods and antiques.

Sat., May 11—The Hallie Brendle collection of antiques and household goods. Along Route 897 from Swartzville to Turnpike entrance just north of Turnpike.

Sat., May 25—By Mary Leisey Ex. of the Emma Walters Est. in Mt. Airy. Real Estate, Household goods and antiques.

Small Fruits Course Offered By Penn State

A course of study in Small Fruits is now available by correspondence fro mthe Pennsylvania State University, announces Associate County Agent Harry Sloat.

It covers the production and markeeting of strawberries and raspberries, blackberries and blueberries, currants and gooseberries, and grapes. Included also is pruning disease and insect control, harvesting, packing, and shipping.

Small fruits is one of many courses in agriculture and home economics offered without charge to residents of Pennsylvania. See your local county agent or write to Correspondence Courses in Agriculture, University Park, Pennsylvania, for a catalogue.

BETTER CHICKENS FOR YOU
Thru Breeding Research

DIRECT FROM THE BREEDING SOURCE
HUBBARD FARMS

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Name Your Price...
In Used Tractors

- H Farmalls
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Classified Advertising

CHICK SPECIAL MAY 6 — 900 White New Hamps (1st Generation Christie) 1200 Rhode Island Reds (1st Generation, Harco Orchards) — 15¢ delivered this date. L. L. Logan, Kennett Square, Penna.

FOR SALE. — 7' McCormick Binder, Grass mowers, horse drawn, Tobacco Planter. Earl N. Siegler, RD3 Quarryville, Pa.

READY TO LAY PULLETS for sale. Hiestand, Inc. Marietta Ph. HA 6-9301.

FOR SALE—Ferguson 30 tractor and plow. Hiestand, Inc. Marietta Ph. HA 6-9301

Good Used
New Holland
77 Balers
Priced right!
A. B. C. Groff
New Holland
Ph. EL 4-8001

BUY THAT STOVE FOR THE summer house Now. Large stock of used stoves to choose from-all in good working order Prices from $20 up. Ward Bottle Gas, 25 S. State St, Ephrata. Open 8 to 5. Fri. evening 6 to 9 p m. Free parking in rear

FOR SALE.—Raspberry canes, large red and black $1.00 per doz Call Kirkwood 8R11. Madison McElwain RD1 Christiana Pa

23 ACRE FARM IN BART Township. 2 houses each with 4 rooms, bath, automatic heat. Barn, chicken house 18 acres tillable. Meadow with good fences. Fire pond, 2 large springs, stream. John M Mc Clure, Inc. Real Estate Broker Quarryville. Phone STerling 6-2297.

GRASS SILAGE?

See Millport Roller Mills for your silage preserver Its even beter than last year,—and last year it wasn't bad. You see its a combination of oats feed, beet pulp, citrus pulp and molasses. Add only 100 lbs. (more or less according to silage moisture) to each ton of silage
If you want something for price, not feeding value, we can give you ground corn cobs and molasses Drop us a card as to your approximate need, also for free pamphlet on grass silage. We want you to have it fresh, so please give us a few days notice if possible. For price call or write — **MILLPORT ROLLER MILLS** Lititz, RD4. Phone MA 6-3831

WILL GIVE AWAY—Spayed female dog of mixed breed, nice with children, housebroken Phone Lancatser EX 4-5808

Used Sprayers
2-Iron Age 500 gal w/12 row booms
200 gal. Iron Age w/6 row booms
300 gal John Bean orchard sprayer
50 gal. Hudson utility sprayer
Cab over engine truck sprayer w/50 gal. per min. Myers pump, 500 gal tank, 16 row booms.
Lester A. Singer
Ronks, Pa.
Ph. Strasburg OV 7-3226

Used Tractors and Farm Equipment
1953 Farmall Super M
2-Farmall H. Tractors
1951 Farmall C Tractor
Farmall Cub w/ cult. & plow
C C Case & Cultivator
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McCormick 50 T Baler
N. H. 76 Baler
McCormick No. 8 Plow
Used Disc Harrows
J. B. Hostetter & Sons
Mount Joy, Ph. 3-3721

SALISBURY'S 3-NITRO in your poultry, turkey, and swine feed gets you more meat, eggs and health for less. Cost 26¢ to 52¢ per ton. Not an antibiotic. Look on your feed tags and ask your dealer, or F W. Fisher, Leacock, Ph. Leola OL 6-2482.

FOR SALE. — Good Hay. Aaron S. Glick RD2 Quarryville, Pa. Ph ST 6-3740.

CLASSIFIED ADS

GRAZERS DELIGHT Permanent pasture and Hay and pasture has proved itself in Lancaster county as a long season high feeding value pasture with over 1000 acres out and considerable seeding being done this spring. ASK to see a piece, of GRAZERS DELIGHT Pasture. Insist on GRAZERS DELIGHT Seeds as the price is low and the quality high. GRAZERS DELIGHT SEEDS, Gordonville, Pa.

FOR SALE. — Two Brooder Houses. Both $75. Ph. Leola OLdfield 6-6634.

Mail Box Market

FOR SALE· Chihuahua pups. Abraham L. King, Nickel Mines, Paradise RD1 Box 237. Ph. Atglen LY 3-5088.

FOR SALE· Mellinger garden tractor in good condition. 4,000 tobacco lath Old fashioned wood chest. Ben Buchen RD3, Manheim, Pa. Tel, MO 5-7701.

FOR SALE: 6 Automatic Poultry Fountains. Phone Millersville TR 2-3386

FOR SALE: Two oil brooders used only one year. Phone Marietta HAzel 6-3020, C Roy Bixler RD1 Marietta, Pa.

Suffolk Sheep Hit Hardest by Scrapie

Over 97 per cent of sheep affected by Scrapie in the U. S. belong to the Suffolk breed, according to a report in the Journal of the American Veterinary Association.

A disease of the nervous system the animals seem most susceptible between the ages of 29 to 47 months, veterinary reports show.

Reported cases of this disease in the U S. rose sharply in 1952, declined in 1953 and rose from three infected flocks in 1954 to 22 in the early months of 1956.

The disease first appeared in the U S. in 1948. It has been considered a virus infection. Scrapie is a slowly developing disease characterized by progressive itching starting in the hind quarters and progressing forward. Affected animals also develop a peculiar gait followed by progressive paralysis and death

There is no known treatment Affected sheep must be desroyed and all related sheep kept under strict surveillance, veterinary authorities said The United States Department of Agriculture and the agriculture departments of affected states indemnify owners of sheep which must be destroyed

AUCTIONEERS

FOR ALL YOUR SALE NEEDS CALL HENRY H. LEID AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE SALESMAN 435 WALNUT ST DENVER PA. TEL. AN 7-5117

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Farm Ponds
Grading Excavating Clearing
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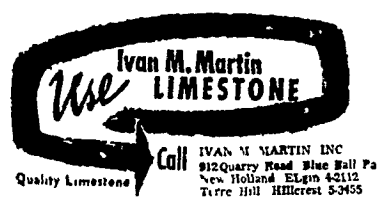
Quarryville, Pa.
(Little Britain)



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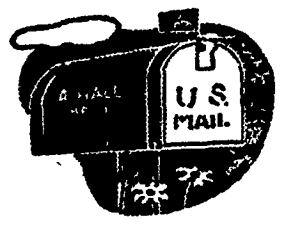

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Subscribers using the MAIL BOX MARKET will be governed by the following rules

— Limit your advertisement to five lines which means not over 25 words.
— All Advertisements must be in our hands by Monday 6 P. M. or same will be held over for next week's paper.
— Only one advertisement each month.
— No business advertisements accepted for this column.
— You are allowed to run the advertisement one time. Send in no duplication.

Please mail all advertisements care of

MAIL BOX MARKET
QUARRYVILLE, PA.

Farm Cash Receipts Up 2 Per Cent In First Quarter of This Year

For the first quarter of 1957, cash receipts from farm marketing totaled about 6.4 billion dollars, up two per cent from the first three months of 1956 according to the current Farm Income Situation Report released April 24 by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Total farm marketings are reported to be down slightly from a year ago, mostly due to smaller sales of hogs, but prices averaged four per cent higher.

Livestock receipts of 3.9 billion during the first quarter were up six per cent due to increases for cattle, hogs, and dairy products, but crop receipts, at 2½ billion, were down slightly from last year, mostly due to smaller marketings from last year's cotton crop.

'DRUNK' FISH

Maysville, Ky. — There may have been a lot of "drunk" fish in the Ohio River recently, when a barge, loaded with 15,000 gallons of grain alcohol sank while it was being turned around to make towing easier. Owners of barge said it was doubtfue whether any of the cargo could be salvaged.

New & Used Tractors & Farm Equipment
CLYDE E. KEENER
Located at Intersection Of Rt. 230 & 72
R.D.3 Lanc. Ph. EX 4-6414
Sale Private Daily.

LIVESTOCK SALES

P. B. GUERNSEY DISPERSAL
(Clyde Z. Green, Owner)
At the farm just west of Walkersville, Md. From Frederick, Md. follow Routes No. 15 and No. 26 North. After leaving Rt. No. 26 go north 3 miles turn east 2 miles on Biggs Ford Road. Coming from the north go south from Thurmont for 11 miles on Rt No. 15 Turn east on Biggs Ford Road. Look for signs.
THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1957 — 12:30 (D.S.T.)
70 HEAD
40 COWS — 12 BRED and 18 OPEN HEIFERS
Bangs and T B. Cert — 100% VACC.
Tested within 30 days — Eligible to go anywhere! An extremely nice young herd with good udders, established 32 years. 32 in milk shipping 100 gallons a day. 15 just fresh, 30 due from August on.
A McDonald Farms Pre Kelvin son is service sire to most of them. Good Curtiss Candy and Md. Artificial Breeding stud blood for generations.
SALE MANAGED BY THE PENNA. GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSN
P. O. BOX 491 Harrisburg, Pa.

BRANDYWINE SPRING SALE
Registered Aberdeen Angus
1 P. M. Saturday, May 4, 1957
Selling – 3 bulls 55 females
Guernsey Sale Pavilion – Lancaster, Pa.
For catalogs and information:
Francis Enciso, Secretary-Fieldman
Pennsylvania Angus Association
1107 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FOX HILL — HORNBLENDE
Complete
GUARANTEED ANGUS DISPERSAL
Tuesday, May 4, 1957 12:30 P. M.
Selling 66 Lots
63 FEMALES 3 BULLS
All cattle come from T. B and Bangs Accredited Herds.
Sale to be held at Fox Hill Farm — about 5 miles southwest of West Chester, Pa., on State Rt. 842 — 1½ miles from Unionville on State Rt. 842.
Only in a Dispersal Sale can you get Foundation animals like these!
Almost all cows will have calves at side!
Fox Hill Farm, Unionville, Pa., Howard Fair - Owner
Horn Blende Farm, Kennett Square, Pa., Monroe L. Nute - Owner
For Catalogs or Information
PENNSYLVANIA ANGUS ASSOCIATION
Francis Enciso, Sec. Fieldman
1107 North 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

PUBLIC AUCTION
Tuesday, May 7, 1957
PROMPTLY AT 6 P. M.
Sale of Fat Bulls, Steers, Cows, Calves & Hogs
Stocker and Feeder Steers, Lambs
Shoat Sale at 8 P.M.
We get top market prices for your livestock
Feeder Steers for sale, Private, Every Day
Give Us a Call — Gap, HI-ckory 2-4181
Vintage Sales Stables, Inc.
PARADISE, PA. WM. BEAM, Manager

150 Holstein Breeders Make Tour Of Farms, Manufactring Plants

Approximately 150 Lancaster County Holstein breeders and their wives attended the annual association tour Monday.

They visited the Hershey Chocolate Co, Hershey, Utz Potato Chip Co, Hanover, Doubleday Publishing Co., Hanover; Schmidt and Ault Paper Co, York, G A. Burdick farm, R5 York; and Sinking Springs Farm, R5 York

At the Burdick farm they saw a 60 cow milking herd of Lauxmont and Dunaloggin breeding.

Burdick was herd manager of Lauxmont when the famous Lauxmont Lucifer was bred.

He now uses artificial breeding and reports a 480 pound herd average

At Sinking Springs Farm, the group was met by Herdsman Herman Stebbins

Sinking Springs also is using artificial breeding Stebbins reports that several Hillmac Sovereign daughters are in production and that they are averaging 450 to 460 pounds

The herd average last year was 512 pounds

At Hershey Chocolate, the complete manufacturing operations of the various chocolate products was seen

At Doubleday, the group saw the making of a book from the time it came off the presses through the binding operations to the mailing room

A continuous flow process for manufacturing potato chips was seen at Utz's The tubers are peeled, sliced, and cooked in vegetable oil in a continuous operation

However, removing the eye of the potatoes still baffles the machines, so each potato is de-eyed by hand as it comes from the peeler

Cardboard and wrapping paper made from scrap paper is produced at the Schmidt and Ault plant. In the process, old paper is chopped up into its original fibers and mixed with water When recombined under heat and pressure, it forms a heavy paper used for various industrial purposes.

The tour committee was Robert Groff, R3 Quarryville, Everett Benjamin, Holtwood and Elvin Hess Jr, R2 Strasburg

Bulky Ration Slows Pig Gain, Raises Quality

Although the feeding of more bulk to finishing pigs improved their carcass quality, such feeding slowed the rate of grain and made them more expensive, according to tests at the University of Illinois

In reporting on this work, D. E Becker of the swine division of the Illinois College of Agriculture says that the feeding of bulky rations tended to increase carcass length and per centage of lean cuts and decreased backfat thickness

However, Becker points out, the economy of changing feeding methods to improve carcass quality will depend on seasonal prices, premiums for quality and labor costs

New Records Cause Changes In Red Rose DHIA

Revised payment systems, the owner-sampler program and revision of the news-letter were topics of a special meeting of the directors of the Red Rose Dairy Herd Improvement Assn at the Lancaster Post Office Monday night.

Assistant County Agent Victor Plastow said that under the IBM record keeping system, the association treasurer will make payments for service directly to Penn State.

He said that the $1 50 for testing an HIR herd will be paid directly to the tester The money will then be forwarded to Penn State.

He said that the owner-sampler program records can now be kept by the IBM process for an additional fee of ten cents a cow

However, in action taken by the directors, it was felt that increasing the fee in this program will defeat the purpose of this type of record keeping The directors said that economy was the reason given for the program and in a vote decided to administer the program as done presently.

The news-letter revision is required because information now available will not be available under the IBM system To be dropped is the summary of cows making 70 or more pounds of fat In reporting lactation records, the cows will not be grouped by ages Other revisions will be made as required

It was announced that the annual banquet will be held later than usual this year because of the new record keeping system It was felt that the change over will delay summarizing this year's records for about two or three weeks.

Binders for the new records are being order by the association treasurer to be sold to herd owners for $1.29 each. They will be available through the herd tester.

In other action, the board decided that the testers will pay postage costs in mailing barn sheets to Penn State to be tabulated.

Tests Show Two New Weed Killers Work Well on Small Grain Crops

Underseeded legumes on millions of acres of small grains may get off to a healthier start in the future with the help of two new selective herbicides recently tested by weed-control specialists of the U S. Department of Agriculture

Two two newcomers are 4(2,4-DB) and 4(MCPB). Both have demonstrated — in limited 1955 tests and in more extensive experiments during 1956 — that they could become valuable supplements to herbicides farmers are now using, the Department says.

In experiments last year at USDA's Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., and in cooperative field tests at agricultural experiment stations in several states, the new weed-killing compounds proved safe to use for weed control in seedling legumes and certain other crops.

Research indicates the two herbicides show most promise as post-emergence or foliage treatments However, the 1956 tests indicate they may be effective also for pre-emergence weed control.

This year farmers in more than 16 States will underseed an estimated 36 million acres of small grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye) with such legumes as alfalfa, various clovers, annual lespedezas, and others.

USDA researchers point out that development of safe and effective chemical weed killers, for use in small grains, that would protect underseeded legumes in the seedling stage from destructive weed competition, could more than double the acreage of small grains now treated with chemicals for selective weed control.

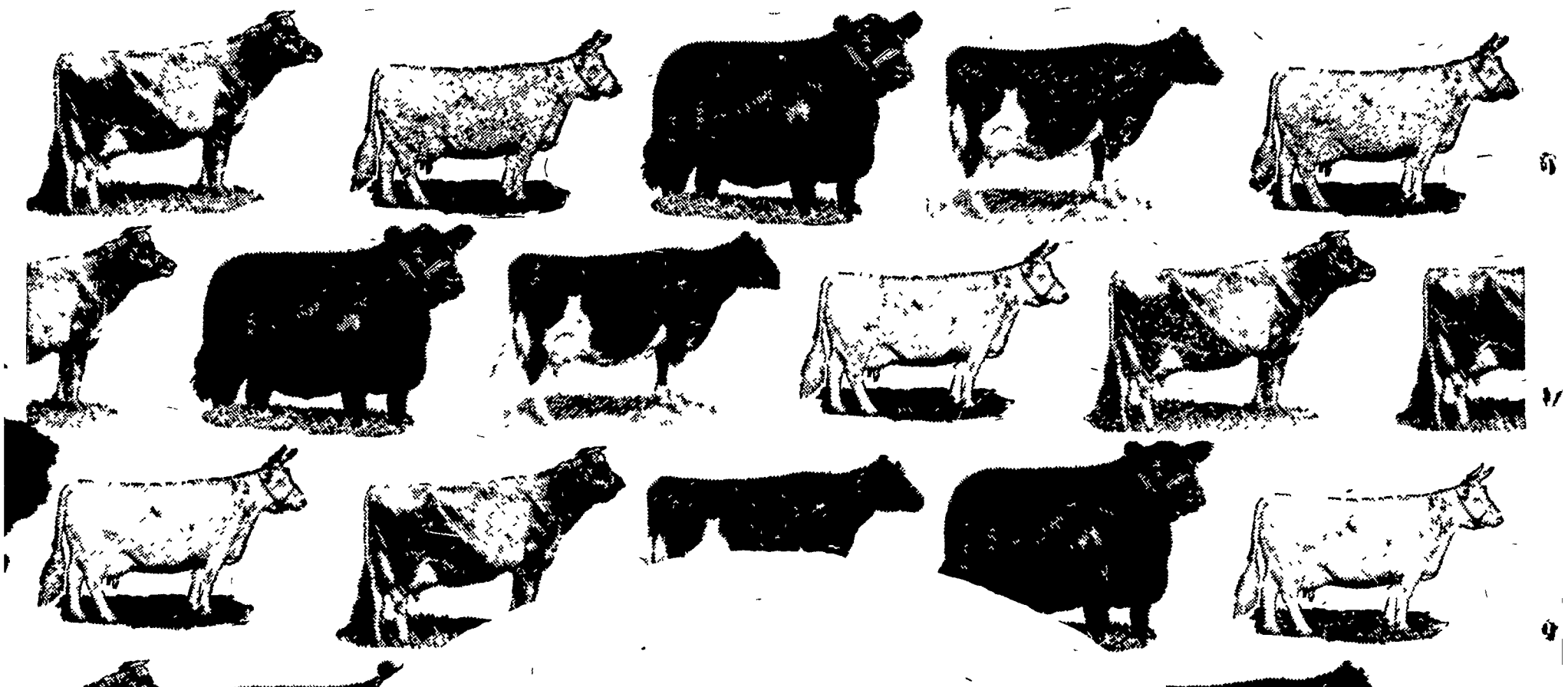
Results of the Beltsville tests show that both 4(2,4-DB) and 4(MCPB) gave excellent control of mustard, pigweed, lambsquarter, ragweed, and other weeds at rates of application which resulted in little or no injuiry to alfalfa, red clover, Ladino clover, lespedeza, flax, oats, corn, and some other crops.

Rates of application required to give good weed control with these new weed killers have been double the required rates for 2,4-D — or one-half to four pounds per acre, depending on the degree and type of infestation.

Besides killing broadleaved weeds in underseeded stands of cereal crops, the two herbicides should prove valuable in the establishment of pure stands of forage legumes, say weed-control specialists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Other possible uses for the new herbicides are for the control of broadleaved weeds in forage-legume seed production fields, in flax, and in tolerant crops such as corn or rice grown in the vicinity of crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D and related herbicides.

The new compounds are available this year for limited trial use for the control of weeds in legume seed production fields. USDA emphasizes, however, that few suggestions for farm use can be made until more extensive trials are completed



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